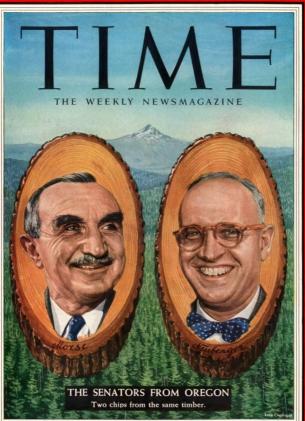
WENTY CENTS JANUARY 17, 1955



6.00 A YEAR VOL. LXV NO. 3

## What a powerful difference a few dollars make!





ALL-NEW STRATO-STREAK V-8

Here's why Pontiac is outfront in all-around performance, economy and depend ability. All three lines have this same great engine which elevates each to too rank at its price for smoothness, quiet ness and spectacular "go"



ALL-NEW DRIVING EASE New recirculating ball steer ing, vertical king pin front springs and bigger brakes keel cornering and a smooth restful ride on any road.

It is most men's dream to take the wheel of a long, low powerhouse of a car and say, "I own it". It is most women's dream to drive a beautiful mode-of-tomorrow car and pridefully state, "It's mine".

If such are your desires, there's not a thing to stop you-for these are the dreams that Pontiac fulfills for every new-car buyer with the glamorous 860 sedan depicted above. You step straight into an "all-time great" performer-as far ahead in response, control and roadability as in its future-fashioned lines. Yet this big, high-styled beauty with the Strato-Streak V-8 actually costs just pennies a day more to buy than the lowest-priced cars. Accept your Pontiac dealer's invitation - take a Strato-Streak ride today and learn how little it actually costs to make this great car yours. PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION



SEE THE RED BUTTONS SHOW, FRIDAYS - NBC-TV

## RESEARCH KEEPS B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER



## Fastest way to "raise" potatoes

### A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

GETTING 100-pound sacks of potatoes up to the second floor was causing plenty of trouble in this potato chip plant.

The climb is so steep the sacks would slip and slide down faster than the moving belt could carry them up. Breaking up jams at the bottom and holding the sacks on the belt kept a man busy every minute. It looked as though the only remedy was to lengthen the conveyor to reduce the steepness of the slope—a costly, inefficient way.

But before this happened, a B. F. Goodrich man heard of the trouble and told the plant engineer about Ribflex—an improved kind of packagehandling belt. It's made with parallel ribs sof rubber that are cross cut into thods ands of flexible gnp blocks. It tiny rubber blocks are tough enough to stand years of use, yet soft so they bend just enough to grip anything carried on the belt and move it easily, quickly.

Now, with the B. F. Goodrich belt, the potatoes march right up the incline with no slips, no slides, no help. Product improvement like this is

always going on at B. F. Goodrich. New ways are constantly being found to make conveyor belts, V belts and hose work better, last longer. No product is ever regarded as "finished" or standardized.

How this cuts your costs: Because of these improvements and because b. F. Goodrich is one-company that and will never lower its quality standards, you can be sure of top performance and real money savings when you specify B. F. Goodrich. To find out about the latest improvements in the rubber products your company uses, call your Dr. F. Goodrich distributor or write tender the products. B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. M. 361. Akmn 18, Ohio.

## B.F. Goodrich INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

TIME, JANUARY 17, 1955



C & O sponsors this campaign in the belief that a strong and efficient transportation system is essential to the nation's growth and prosperity; and that sound transportation policy must be founded on public understanding.



## Let's stop patching the patches

America's transportation system is operating under a code of regulations that was originally written in 1887. Since then the era of the electric lines has come and gone. Since then have come the automobile, the bus, the truck, the airplane. Still we try to regulate transportation according to 1887 ideas.

Today a new generation of Traffic Managers with scientific training and a professional approach are developing new techniques of transportation that are in step with our modern techniques of manufacture and merchandising. But in doing so they are constantly bumping their heads on these antiquated regulations,

Let's give them a chance to bring transportation up to date. Let's stop patching a garment that previous generations have worn out and outgrown. Let's ask Congress to scrap our 1887 breeches and give us a 1955 model.



## Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

### Imagine! All the Tchaikovsky symphonies in one low-cost album



### Packaged in sturdy, hinged box, only \$10.98



Music lovers gladly paid \$44.75 for this music on '78' records. Now CAMDEN'S re-print policy gives you the same recordings on modern discs with improved sound for just \$10.98. Each 12" VINYLITE RECORD

brings you a great symphony orchestra and conductor . . . six different orchestras, five brilliant conductors. "Plus Fidelity" reproduction puts you right in the Concert Hall. You get the new "Gruve/Gard"...permanent protection for record surfaces.

Ask your dealer for the complete CAMDEN listing . . . includ-ing low-priced 45 RPM "Ex-tended Play" Records.

### New Camden 12" Long Play Records, just released at \$1.98

CAL 196—BERNSTEIN Conducts BERNSTEIN: "Jere-miah" Symphony—On the Town (Bollet Music)— Focsimile (Chareographic Essay), LEONARD BERN-CAL 199—JOHN CHARLES THOMAS Sings OPER-ATIC ARIAS and OPERETTA FAVORITES. 14 Selec-CAL 198—TWO PIANO FAVORITES. Pierre Lubo-shutz and Genia Nemenoff, duo-pianists. Selec-tions include: Ritual Fire Dence — Tambourin Chinois—Scargamouche—8 others.

CAL 193-BIZET: SYMPHONY IN C-SCHUMANN: CARNAVAL SUITE. Stratford Symphony Orch.

## 4 of today's top hits . . . just 79c 4- OJ LORDY'S LOP BILS...JUST 1926 CAMDEN gives you 4 of "Today's His" on one "45 EP" disc. That's less than 20c a tune ...you get them in a colorful, protective jacket. This month, hear Stuart Foster sing: \*\* INEED YOU NOW \*\* COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS (instead of sheep)

\* PAPA LOVES MAMBO

\* PAPA LOVES MAMBO

\* TEACH ME TONIGHT

Other popular 45 "EP's" by Sammy Kaye •
Johnny Desmond • Don Cornell • Guy
Lombardo • and M ndy Carson



### LETTERS

### Man of the Year

CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOUR SELECTION AND SPLENDID ARTICLE ON JOHN FOSTER DULLES, TIME'S MAN OF THE YEAR [JAN. 3]: NOW WE, THE U.S., ARE GOING SOMEWHERE, GOD BLESS

ALBERT CONTI

L. E. SHAEFFER

HOLLYWOOD

MY GOD! HAIR ON THE CHEST, PRESBYTERIAN MEMBERSHIP, GOOD STANDING IN WALL STREET, AND AN ETHNOCENTRIC DIPLOMACY ARE NO CRITERIA FOR MAN OF THE YEAR.

COLUMBIA, MO.

. . You had an excellent subject to portray, and you have done justice to all that Dulles stands for . . . . VERA A. LAWTON

Washington, D.C.

An excellent selection. If I may flatter myself, I'm glad Time concurs. C. WALLACE BOURNE Collingswood, N.J.

How dull can you get? Surely, Dulles takes the cake for the worst compounder of confusion of the year. G. C. COVERLEY

New York City

### France & Mendès-France

I have appreciated your forthright reporting on the bumblings and stumblings of the milk-drinking Mendès-France [June 21 et seq.], but . . . why do we get so upset about every French crisis? What would we lose if the French did not ratify the Paris agreements? As I see it, we would lose one fickle and militarily useless country that could only hinder an alliance. Furthermore . . . we should keep in mind that in the event of a Communist attack on Western Europe, we and our allies would have to occupy France militarily, simply to protect our installations Diplomats and diplomacy may attempt to maintain the fiction that France is a great power, but reality certainly points out the

potential loss of the lives of millions of pe ple who have only the fiction of French divi-sions to assist in their defense. Why don't we face reality and write off the French as allies before we are lulled to believe they can help us defend Europe? . . .

Baton Rouge, La.

### The Mouse that Walt Built

As much as Disney's imagination is to be admired, how dare you compare his inge-nuity to that of Henry Ford, much less, of Edison [Time, Dec. 27]? I sat twice through the beautiful, imaginative and relaxing Fantasia, but I am still more thankful for those very wonderful moments to the incomparable genius of the man who made possible the projection and recording of such a tremendous motion picture than to the clever businessman who put it all together .

RUDOLPH A. FACCINI

C. EKKER

Bogotá, Colombia

It is unfortunate that TIME said Disney's Fantasia "is not culture." Stokowski, Taylor and Disney knew what they were doing when they created this masterpiece of culture. . . When the histories of art of the future are written, Fantasia will be recorded as Disney's motion-picture masterpiece and one of the greatest of all motion pictures . . WARNER WILLIAMS

Culver, Ind.

Time's review of Walt Disney is one of the best bits of Americana that has ever graced your pages. After going along with Walt since the birth of Mickey Mouse, today I like him better than ever. But . . . I walked out on Fantasia. As a lover of Bach, and especially the Miltonic grandeur of the D Minor Toccata and Fugue, the paraphrasing of this musical earthquake with a series of silly moving-color patterns was too muchpure humbug . . . It deserved to be a flop . . . MARGUERITE M. CROLLY

Lacksonville

. . . If I knew anything of publishing would make that delightful little piece "T Mouse that Walt Built-and that Built

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. V.

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Volume LXV

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Walt" into a sort of Christmas card to be read to children and grownups. It is much more fascinating than Cinderella or Dickens' Christmas Carol. The latter should be read to stuffy old men in clubs

GERTRUDE C. HANCOCK San Francisco

### Solid Comfort

As an ex-Methodist who now occasionally relaxes with an assist from moderate portions of "demon alcohol," I would like to suggest that the Methodist Board of Temperance and the W.C.T.U. take a little time off from their worries about ex-Southern Comfortman King and Vice President Nixon [Dec. 27] and read the writings of a good Christian, namely St. Thomas Aquinas. He made the point that not only do those sin who drink too much, but also those who drink too little. EDWARD J. BRENNAN

South Bend, Ind.

Sir:

I read with great interest and national pride of Vice President Nixon's choice of ant. King is not only an able administrator (as are most FBI agents) but has a keen knowledge of the inner workings of the Communist Party, such as few in high Gov-ernment positions have. I used to work for him when he had the Commie desk in the San Francisco FBI office . . . and I am sure the bureau hated to see him go, after the war, to administer the Southern Comfort Corp., but the bureau was a discouraging place in those days-you couldn't bring a Commie to trial if he could swing five votes for the Roosevelt Administration regardless of how flawless the case. I, for one, have more confidence now in Nixon and the present Administration for showing excellent judgment in picking an excellent man . . ALYS SELFRIDGE

Portsmouth, Va.

### **Great Scots**

Re your article [Dec. 20] showing Scotland's industrial position today: you are well justified in showing the many disadvantages we have to contend with, and it cannot too strongly emphasized that the greatest of these is undoubtedly the English government . . . Though our country is not often mentioned in your columns it is good to read a periodical which is not full of the pious hopes of those trying to hold together England's disintegrating JAMES H. GLENDINNING

The Scots Independent Stirling, Scotland

In your excellent review of Scotland's contribution to Britain's prosperity, it might not have been out of place to record a truly remarkable fact concerning three men of outstanding achievement in 20th-century science: John Logie Baird in television, Sir Robert Watson-Watt in radar, and Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin. All were born and bred north of the Tweed. This makes them British, but never English ROBERT B. MYLES

Aberdeen, Scotland

### Ivory Flophouse

I was quite amused at Robert M. Hutchins' comment on America's institutions of higher learning: "U.S. colleges are no more than 'high-class flophouses where parents send their children to keep them off the labor

## NOW! NEW YORK LIFE'S NEW FAMILY INCOME PLAN INCREASES THE PROTECTION OF YOUR LIFE INSURANCE MANY TIMES—YET THE EXTRA COST IS SMALL!

Assures substantial monthly income protection for your family during their 20 most critical years

—then pays the basic policy's full face amount besides!

Now available with most New York Life Policies—the most protection when it's needed most! That's the whole idea behind this outstanding life insurance plan now offered by New York Life.

It means that even in your younger—and leaner years, you can provide your family enough monthly income protection to help see them through the critical period while your children are growing up—in case you aren't there to support them.

This Family Income feature can be attached to almost any New York Life policy of \$2,000 or more when issued —from ages 18 through 55. For every \$1,000 of the basic policy's face amount, you can select an income of either \$10 or \$20 a month payable to your family. Then, should you die at any time during the 20-year Family Income period, the monthly payments would be made for the remainder of the 20 years! What's more, at the end of the 20th year, the basic policy's full face amount would also be paid to your family. If you live, you stop paying the small extra Family Income premium after 20 years—and still retain your basic life insurance protection.

Here's what it costs to include	Age at issue	Additional Annual Premius
Family Income coverage of \$20 a month per \$1,000 in your basic policy—for 20 years:	25	5 8.74
	30	11.18
	35	14.92
	40	20.68

If you're a family man with growing children, you can't afford to overlook this excellent New York Life insurance plan.

The Family Income feature is available with New York Life policies throughout the U.S., Alaska, Canada and Hawaii. New York Life is 110 years old and is one of the strongest life insurance companies in the world.

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Say you're age 30, married, with two children, ages 2 and 5. You buy a \$10,000 "Whole Life" policy with Family Income feature to pay \$20 a month per \$1,000 for 20 years. Your total annual premium for policy and Family Income is \$314.20—less than a dollar a day. And annual dividends could be used to reduce premium payments.

If you died the first year, your wife would receive \$200 a month for 20 years—until the children were 22 and 25 and probably self-aupporting. Thea, he would also receive the full \$10,000 face amount of the basic policy. So the total amount received for the balance of 20 years would come to over \$85,000! Or if you died at come to over \$85,000! Or if you died at income would be paid for 10 years—and the total received would be \$\$45,000!

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The HI-FI-ET TABLE PHONOGRAPH \*119.95\* with thrilling tone quality for which Stromberg-Carlson is famous



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"there is nothing finer than a STROMBERG-CARLSON."

market' " [Tiste, Dec. 20]. As former chancellor of one of the better "flophouses" in the country, I imagine that Mr. Hutchins must be quite proud of himself, After all, a man is no better than the house he keeps. And this man hopes to become one of the managers of our government?

Jack Graham

Valley Stream, N.Y.

The assertion by Robert Maynard Hutchins . . , is in remarkably poor taste. Fortunately for Mr. Hutchins, one needn't possess a good sense of humor to become a U.S. Senator from California.

Joseph W. Mosser

Seattle

The phrase "high-class flophouses," which you attribute to me, has never crossed my lips. It comes from the colorful vocabulary of the charming young reporter on the Austin Statesman who interviewed me before my lecture at the University of Texas.

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

Pasadena, Calif.

¶ Reporter Bob Sherrill of the Austin

American-Statesman remembers clearly that he had never heard the colorful phrase until it crossed Dr. Hutchins' lips.—ED,

### The Wisdom of Solomon

Re the blast by the gynecologist who was appalled by the effect of the Hollywood influence on the display of the female bust, or, as he termed it, sex appendage l'Trant, and the Hollywood influence as the trend or the Hollywood influence as the trend or the Hollywood influence as the trend or the property of the party of the par

Scattle

Re Dr. Goodrich C. Schauffler's strident disapproval of "the modern U.S. preoccupation with the female bust": it might be helpful to suggest—solely in the interests of science, of course—that the mid-century American is not the only one who has been mammary-directed—see The Song of Solomon 8: 8, 9, 10.9

GERALD P. ROSEN

North Hollywood, Calif.

### The Seat of Intelligence

I read William Faulkner's letter on the recent Idlewid disaster Judgments & Prophecies—Thur, Jan. 31 with mixed annoyance and surprise. Let Mr. Faulkner ask any qualified pilot whether he would prefer "the sext of his parts" or ILS for a landing with a 'zoo-loot ceiling... It seems useless and aster, especially in view of the evidence, unless of course one is subject to an artistic antimechanical bias. Although it is possible antimechanical bias. Although it is possible

\* We have a little sister, and she kath no breasts: what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for? If she be a wall, we will build upon her a palace of silver: and it she be a door, we

will inclose her with boards of ccdar.

I am a wall, and my breasts like towers:
then was I in his eyes as one that Jound Ja-

Here's a good start for better business in 1955





Thanking your customers for the business they gave you in 1954 is a nice and thoughtful thing to do.

Best of all, it works two ways. Your customers will appreciate it. And you'll find it mighty helpful in continued good relations and even better business in 1955.

Right now, at the turn of the year, is a good time to do it. And a Long Distance telephone call is by all odds the quickest and most personal way. The cost is small. The results can be big. Very big!

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These are the daytime Station-to-Station rates for the first the minutes. They do not include the federal excise tax

CALL BY NUMBER. IT'S TWICE AS FAST.



### ARITHMETIC HELPED HIM BEAT PARAPLEGIA

When we put truck-driver Harry L. on an airplane in Los Angeles-destination: Liberty Mutual Rehabilitation Center. Boston, Mass. - he was a discouraged human being. You'll soon see why. He'd been in the hospital for about

four months. A big truck in his employer's freight yard had crushed and partially paralyzed the lower part of his body. Fine surgical care had done wonders, but he had little muscular control. That was where physical restoration took over at the Rehabilitation Center. But this story isn't about physical

restoration. Liberty Mutual's rehabilitation techniques go far beyond that. The biggest problem was to find a new life and new courage for Harry. To go back to truck driving was out of the question.

Harry was given aptitude and intelligence tests, with remarkable results. His I.Q. was found to be very high. He had a strong mathematical aptitude - was obviously fitted for handling figures and detail work. His employer agreed to take him back and train him as a "freight rater," a job that

promised substantially higher pay than he'd ever earned before.

What happened? Harry's selfconfidence improved immediately. He worked hard at the Rehabilitation Center and in four months was able to walk quite normally and return to California to start his new job.

Rehabilitation is only one phase of Humanics - the Liberty Mutual program that makes money for any employer. Humanics lowers insurance costs, reduces the uninsured cost of accidents - and actually increases profits, For information, call Liberty Mutual - or write to us at 175 Berkeley St., Boston 17. Massachusetts.



We work to keep you safe

that the thesis of man's superstitious dependence on his more complicated tools might be worthy of some literary development, this instance should not have provided

DAVID B. HANCOCK

New York City

Author Faulkner should stick to novels-Nobody connected with "gadgets" thinks that they are infallible. That's why we don't land completely blind . . . and one can only speculate on what went on in the pilot's

I grieve for Author Faulkner's momentary invasion of the electronic field and hope he does not drive a car.

PETER ROSENBAUM

Flushing, N.Y.

The Color Line

After reading Senator Walter Givhan's speech in TIME, Dec. 20, I am mystified as and then invite the world to retaliate. Senator Givhan's statements against the Negroes virtue of the white women of the South . . . When are the gallant Southern gentlemen going to learn that the color of the skin is no criteria of the purity of the heart? Isn't it about time that this misguided section of the country quit dragging its feet and pay more than mere lip service to the ideals of our Constitution?. . .

IOE MCKINNON

Arla, Okla,

Senator Givhan's bigmouthed driveling is ridiculous. He seems to assume that no "white" man ever forced "open the bedroom door" of a Negro woman . . . The American Negro has come a long, long way in a very short time. Let us take that as a starting point, and go forward . . . to an era free of un-Christian, undemocratic prejudice . . ROBERT R. MACMURRAY

Indianapolis Sir

The fear of the ascendancy of a Negro to our presidency, as expressed by the be-nighted and misled Givhan, is reaching into the gutter for an excuse to justify Givhan's intolerance toward his fellow Americans .
F. R. COYLE Zanesville Ohio

. . Why shouldn't a Negro be Vice President or even President of the United States. if he is capable of the job? . . . Aren't we supposed to be living in a country where men are equal and have the same opportuni-

ELIZABETH ANNE NICODEMUS Millersville, Pa.

### The Midget & the Dog

Americans are classified as sentimental rather than emotional, and distressed more by a starving puppy than by a starving child. At the risk of being classified as a sentimentalist, I will say that the story of the German circus stranded at Manzanares. Spain [Time. Dec. 20] is one of the most disturbing things I have ever read . . . The midget Grutzius deserves the praise of everyone who has ever cared for anima's . . . One hopes that the owner and manager of after this episode to carn their living in some other manner.

E. ANGELL, M.D.

New Haven, Conn.



SCREEN STAR WILLIAM LUNDIQAN is host on Chrysler Corporation's full-hour TV shows, "Shower of Stars" and "Climax!"—Thursdays on CBS-TV. Come with him backstage.

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## How a Miracle Became a Kitchen Commonplace

Most of us can still remember when ice was a crop grown by nature in the familiar ice-pond. Today, man-made ice and automatically controlled low temperatures are taken for granted. Your modern refrigerator is a familiar example of the everyday miracles made possible by steel.

n Grandma's day food presurvation was a sometime thing. Salting, pickling, drying and smoking were effective after a fashion, but foods kept fresh and tasty in the hot summer would have been considered a miracle.

Of course, ice was fairly efficient for keeping foods longer. But ice was a product of nature. It was harvested by hand and stored in sawdust throughout the year. In the summer it was scarce and costly. Mechanical refrigeration was still a dream of the future.

### The "Ice Man" Arrives

However, the growth of cities and our changing pattern of living made food preservation an ever more pressing problem. And persistent attempts were continually being made to find a cheap and dependable way to manu-

In 1834 Jacob Perkins had patented the first practical ice-making machine. Large and cumbersome as it was, it proved quite successful in breweries and meat packing plants. And by 1880 nearly three thousand patents in the United States alone had been granted for ideas on refrigeration systems.

In the closing years of the nineteenth century, ice-making plants became a familiar sight in cities and towns, and every modern home boasted an "ice-box." This was certainly progress. But there were drawbacks.

The icebox could hold only a limited quantity of food most of the space was taken up by the large block of ice. The ice melted. And that meant a drip pan. And that meant, more often than not, ice water all over the kitchen floor.

### Modern Methods Demand Modern Materials

The idea of a home refrigerator -a machine to make low temperatures developed quite slowly. The first ones were crude and costly. They were really just small ice-making plants housed in the old-fashioned wooden icebox. A better material was needed. A material

that could be used in mass-production manufacturing. A strong, rugged material that costs little. That material, naturally, was steel.

So the steel home refrigerator came into being. And it has progressed tremendously in efficiency, convenience, economy and appearance. The refrigerator of the early 1920's, in the coin of the time, cost about six times the price of today's handsome models.

Why this better product today-at such low cost?

### It Takes Steel to Make Ice

There are many reasons, of course. But steel America's great bargain metal

-has played an important part. And it has taken many kinds of steel. Wide, flat sheets with the ductility to shape the case's curves and corners. Strain-free sheets for doors. Highstrength strip and sheets for structural members. Wear-resisting steel for moving parts. Special steels for hardware and trim. And, always, with steel's rugged durability came the fine quality surface that is the base for the bright, clean finishes. Today, eight out of ten homes have refrigerators -a mass production miracle impossible without modern steels.

### National Steel a Leading Producer

Of course, National Steel does not make refrigerators, but since the beginning, National has been one of the leading producers of the types of steel used in the manufacture of refrigerators and many other home appliances. National research and production men have worked hand in hand with refrigerator manufacturers to provide the precise kinds of steel needed for continual progress. And this progress means not only miracles accepted as commonplace today, but also a steady flow of new and even better products in the future.

This is steel and this is National Steel one of America's foremost producers of steel.

### NATIONAL STEEL GRANT BUILDING



It takes steel-and lots of it-to produce nearly 4,000,000 refrigerators each year. This cold-rolled sheet will be transformed into refrigerator doors.





Only steel will do for handsome, yet rugged, refrigerator doors. This giant press, with a pressure of 7500 pounds. forms the smooth, rounded surfaces,





The smart finishes on today's refrigerators are possible because of the fine quality surface provided by steel—America's great bargain metal.



Here, mass-production miracles are performed—over 2500 handsome refrigerators every day. Steel means more products, better products—at a lower cost.



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### In Chicago, He Serves Your Steaks...

In Chiengo's two most famous restaurants the unusual is the rule! In the College Inn Porterbouse, the most succulent steaks in America are served by the wrangler above, in the Pump Room (of flaming sword fame) your waiter is garbed in colorful traditional English houting pinks.

Even more unusual, is the fact that these two great restaurants - Chicago's finest - are boused in Chicago's two finest hotels. The Pump Room is in the Ambassador Hotel, the College Inn Porterhouse is in the Hotel Sherman,

Next time you come to Chirago, let the fabilious cuisine of these restaurants serve as your guide in selecting a hotel. In the Ambassador and Sherman, you will find that the luxury of accommodations and perfection of service are as outstanding as the famous food. Suites and reoms previde television, radio and air-conditioning.



a latter Grow the publisher

Dear Time-Reader: One of the great means of mass communication in these times is the institution known as the convention. Every year some 10 million Americans go to conventions to exchange ideas, thresh out problems, see new products, hear of new discoveries.

Time is represented at many of these conventions, particularly at the trade shows and industrial meetings. Our reason, too, is communication; we want to show the conventioneers something of Time's own operations, and how we function as an advertising medium.

On the average of once a month our Merchandising Direct Brisco ("Beezer") Ranson crates up his exhibits, alerts his truckers and carpenters, and sets out to tell Tratt's story to some major gathering. Different conventions call for different types of exhibits, At one convention of retail obthiers, it was unique a bedroom constaining the precise number of hats (3), abeces (6 pairs), suits (7) and personal effects owned by the average male reader of 17 hats. The articless displayed were, of course, those of Trate advertisers. On top of the well-stocked bureau was a wallet. The wallet was the key to this exhibit. Visitors were supposed to guess the amount of cash time, Correct nanwer: Skor-Jo his pocket at any given time. (Correct nanwer: Skor-Jo his pocket at any given time.

One of our recent sales-convention eye catchers is a large electrically controlled panel that looks like a cross between an electronic calculator and a mammonh pinball machine, It is called "The Taxe Visualizer." It is aim is to demonstrate how Taxe reaches top executives and management in almost any company in particularly any industry you can mam—and it does so graphically, by means of flashing lights. Douncing corrored marbles and glass tubes full of bubbling lignid.

Another exhibit is used to demonstrate Trace's bread readenhip. This is our Post Office Booth, where we have a file of the names and addresses of all U.S. Trace subscribers broken down by states. The people attending a convention are invited to look over the list of our subscribers in their own home towns. Usually they are challenged to name a post office anysubscriber. If by chance they can do so, they get a prize of a subscriber. If by chance they can do so, they get a prize of a silver dollar.

Sometimes we have to pay off, but I am glad to say not very often.

Gordielly your,

James A. Linen

Control of the con

THE PERFECT TIME FOR MAKING FRIENDS
SAILING TO AND FROM
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pleasant atmosphere of the ship makes them delightfully congonial.
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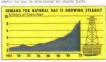
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## TIME

Entrox-ts-C

'BESIDENT ROY E. Larsen

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## TIME

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE NATION Symbol of Confidence

President Eisenhower's 1955 State of Union speech had sweep and calm and balance; it contained no surprises, no glitter, few bones of contention. In tone and content, the message reflected the condition of the nation-watchfully peaceable, prosperous and united. Never has the consensus of American poli-

tics been broader. A group stretching across at least two-thirds of each party is in general agreement on the main points of domestic and

foreign policy.

The President's paragraphs on the struggle with world Communism achieve a tone of firmness without a trace of bellicosity. Its domestic program is determinedly progressive without a trace of demagoguery. Only the far left and far right found it easy to fault the message. An unenthusiastic reporter said that the congressional reaction to the message could be summed up by "Uh-huh." This was meant to suggest that the message failed to excite or inspire, that it elaborated the obvious. Perhaps that was precisely what the nation needed. After years of insecurity, anxiety, drift and desperate expedients. Eisen-hower in half a term has brought the U.S. to the confidence and agreement symbolized by that "Uh-huh."

### THE PRESIDENCY Steady

At precisely 12:31 one day last week, William Moseley ("Fishbait") Miller, Doorkeeper of the U.S. House of Representatives, rose and raised a stentor's voice: "Mistuh Speakuh: the President of the United States." To the standing applause of a joint session of the U.S. Congress, a smiling Dwight Eisenhower (carefully shirted in television blue) strode to the rostrum. He was beginning two difficult years of business with a Congress organized by an opposition party

that had one main aim: to get his job. As his first public act in dealing with that Congress, the President made a personal gesture of bipartisanship. Said he: "The district where I was born has been represented in this Congress for more years than he cares to remember. I suppose, by our distinguished Speaker. Today is his birthday, and I want to join with the rest of you in felicitating him and wishing him many happy returns of the day." Then the President turned and grasped the hand of old (73) Sam Rayburn of Bonham, Texas (25 miles

THE PRESIDENT ON CAPITOL HILL "Let the general good be our yardstick."

from Eisenhower's birthplace at Denison). Speaker Rayburn beamed while cheers echoed through the House.

Before he had gone far in his State of the Union Message, the President returned to his bipartisan reference: "At this time the executive and legislative branches are under the management of different political parties. This fact places both parties on trial before the American people. In less perilous days of the past, division of governmental responsibility among our great parties has produced a paralyzing indecision. We must not let this happen in our time . . . In all areas basic to the strength of America there will be-to the extent I can insure them-cooperative. constructive relations between the executive and legislative branches of this Government. Let the general good be our yardstick on every great issue of our time."

Defining 1954's issues, great and small. the President made a score of specific recommendations and promised at least a dozen special messages later.

Foreign Policy. The President again showed that he has a clear view of the world's great struggle. "It is not a struggle merely of economic theories," he said, "or of forms of government, or of military power. The issue is the true nature of man.

"Either man is the creature whom the Psalmist described as 'a little lower than the angels,' crowned with glory and honor, holding 'dominion over the works' of his Creator-or man is a soulless, animated machine to be enslayed, used and consumed by the state for its own glorification. It is, therefore, a struggle which goes to the roots of the human spirit, and its shadow falls across the

long sweep of man's destiny." With considerable pride the President ran through the gains in the struggle during 1054, e.g., the Western European Union agreements, the Manila pact, the settlement on Trieste, the solution of the Iranian oil and Suez disputes. the inter-American declaration against Communism. But he said again that the free nations must 1) maintain and strengthen their al-

liances against the Communist threat if the "insecure peace" is to be preserved. 2) negotiate wherever negotiation will advance the cause of a sound peace, and 3) "maintain countervailing military power to persuade the Communists of the futility of seeking their ends through

Military Policy. Carefully pointing out that the U.S. is not placing "undue reliance on one weapon or preparation for only one kind of warfare," the President nevertheless made clear that the U.S. must adjust its military strength to fit the most powerful weapons available (TIME, Jan. 10). Said he: "The forthcoming military budget therefore emphasizes modern air power in the Air Force. Navy and Marine Corps and increases the emphasis on new weapons, especially those of rapid and destructive striking power." Obviously aware that his military program will be bombed and strafed, General of the Army Eisenhower laid his personal prestige on the line: "These emphases in our defense planning have been made at my personal direction after long and thoughtful, even prayerful, study. In my judgment, they will give our nation a defense accurately adjusted to the national need."

World Economic Policy. Once again, the President called for lower tariffs, and for a greater flow of U.S. capital and techsources "primarily by private citizens under fair provisions of law," and should treat such development as "a partnership in which the participation of private citizens and state and local governments is as necessary as federal participation." He promised special messages later, e.g., on water resources and highway policies, recommended that a new Office of Coordinator of Public Works be created.

Agriculture. The President stood firm behind Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's farm program. Said he: "Farm production is gradually adjusting to markets, markets are being expanded and stocks are moving into use. We can now look forward to an easing of the influences depressing farm prices, to reduced gov-

ernment expenditures for purchase of sur-

REPUBLICANS BRIDGES, MILLIKIN, DIRKSEN & KNOWLAND Live scorpions in the hopper.

nical assistance, largely through private channels, to less-developed countries,

The Economy, During the presidential campaign of 1952, Democrats direly inveighed against the possibility of an economic depression if the people elected a Republican President, After two years in the White House, Republican Eisenhower was able to report that Government controls have been removed, taxes cut, federal expenditures reduced, and "Nineteen fifty-four was one of the most prosperous years in our history. Business activity surges with new strength. Production is rising, Employment is high. Toward the end of last year average weekly wages in manufacturing were higher than ever before. Personal income after taxes is at a record level . . . The economic outlook

Public Works. Despite political cries of "giveaway" against his Administration. the President restated his firm belief that the U.S. should develop its natural replus products, and to less federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people . . . I urgently recommend to the Congress that we continue resolutely on this road

Health & Welfare, President Eisenhower reiterated one of his basic principles: "This Administration follows two simple rules: first, the Federal Government should perform an essential task only when it cannot otherwise be adequately performed; and second, in performing that task, our Government must not impair the self-respect, the freedom and incentive of the individual . . . Government can fully meet its obligation without creating a dependent population or a domineering bureaucracy." Turning to those "essential tasks," he again proposed that the Federal Government move to 1) provide additional public-housing units in each of the next two years, 2) strengthen health services, and 3) alleviate the shortage of schoolrooms.

Labor, After reporting that fewer working days were lost through strikes in 1054 than in any other year of the past ten, the President renewed his recommendation that the Taft-Hartley law be amended to improve further the relations between management and labor. Another recommendation; that the minimum wage be increased from 75¢ to 90¢.

Post Office, President Eisenhower again urged a higher pay scale for postal employees: to pay the bill, and to erase other red figures on the Post Office ledger, he renewed his recommendation for an increase in postal rates.

Immigration, Renewing a recommendation made in 1953, the President asked that the McCarran Act be amended to eliminate injustices and discrimination. Statehood. The President promised

that Alaska should expect to achieve statehood when its "complex problems" are solved, but reiterated his belief that "there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii."

The Congress. The join' session interrupted Dwight Eisenhower 17 times with applause, but grew restless toward the end of his long address, reserved its loudest reaction (which awakened one U S. Representative in the back row) for his recommendation that Congress "approve a long-overdue increase in the salaries of the members of Congress."

### THE CONGRESS Birth of the 84th

The Democratic 84th Congress sat down in Washington, polished off its major organizational problems, vowed unflagging good will toward one and all \*

Democrats and Republicans alike began the week with caucuses to select party leaders. Texas' Lyndon Johnson described the Democratic Senate meeting as all milk and honey, while Colorado's Eugene Millikin said of the G.O.P. session: "There was not a single unharmonious feature. But there was some dissonance outside the caucus rooms of both parties.

After Xerxes: Alex, There had been talk among President Eisenhower's most faithful Senate followers about putting up a slate to contest the control of the G.O.P. old-liners. In this scheme. Connecticut's Senator Prescott Bush would have been drafted to run for minority leader against Incumbent Leader William Knowland, New Jersey's Senator H. Alexander Smith wrote letters to his party colleagues suggesting that a mighty good choice for Republican policy chairman would be Senator H. Alexander Smith. Then he padded down the hall in search

12 The fleeting friendliness reminded New York Timesman Arthur Krock of II Samuel 20:0to, describing the meeting of Joab and Amasa at the great stone of Gibeon: "And Joah said to Amasa, Art thou in health, my brother? And Josh took Amasa by the beard with no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand he Joab) smote him therewith in nich rib . . .

of the blessing of New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges, whose influence matches his seniority in the Senate G.O.P. ctub. Bridges set Smith straight, Said her "Of course you are entitled to run for the job. Anyone can." Then Bridges sadly shook his head and added: "But it's too bad—I'm going after it, too." Alex Smith beat the hastiest retreat since Xerxes fled to the Hellespots.

One of those toying with the idea of an insurgent slate was Massachusetts' timorous Senator Leverett Saltonstall, who, as Republican whip, is the only real Eisenhower supporter to hold a Senate party post. In one brief telephone vall, Styles Bridges handled Saltonstall, Bridges said simply: "Lev, you better forget this fun-ny stuff or you won't be whip much long-

er." As of that moment. Saltonstall was a noncombatant.

By this time, the Eisenhower followers had come to realize that they would only get bloodied up if they made a fight, and the insurrection folded. Then Bill Knowland passed the word that he 1) would faithfully support the Administration at this session, and 2) therefore wished that Ikeman Frank Carlson would place him in nomination for minority leader. Taking Knowland at his word. Carlson made the nomination. The G.O.P. conference selected Knowland as minority leader, Styles Bridges as policy committee chairman, Eugene Millikin as caucus chairman, and Lev Saltonstall as whip-all without opposition. Still to be chosen was a replacement for Illinois' Senator Everett Mc-Kinley Dirksen, who is stepping down as Republican Senate campaign committee chairman

After Old Nick: Hubert, The night before the Democrats held their official caucus, 19 New-Fair Deal Senators, most of them in a mood to stir up trouble, met with New York's Herbert Lehman, Agenda: discussion of an anti-filibuster change in the Senate rules. A fight on this point would have set Northern and Southern Democrats at each other's throats at the very outset of the 1955 session. The man who killed the plan was Minnesota's Senator Hubert Humphrey, once the noisjest and most reckless of the South-baiters. Humphrey urged his friends to "abandon the devil theory of politics," i.e., to recognize their Southern colleagues as reasonable, constructive men rather than as fiends from the pit. Humphrey prevailed, and after that it was easy going for the Democrats, Next day Georgia's Senator Walter George, quoting Alexander Hamilton (a factionalist if ever there was one) on the dangers of factionalism, nominated Lyndon Johnson for majority leader. There was no opposition. Kentucky's Earle Clements was named assistant leader. Walter George was chosen to become the Senate's president pro tempore, and Missouri's Thomas C. Hennings Jr. was selected conference secretary.

The Senate chaplain's prayer—"Keep before us ever the undimmed goal of a better world cleansed of its want, its fetters and its agony"—began the 1955 session. There was all the traditional opening-day handshaking and backslapping, even among old political enemies (exception: Joe McCarthy and Arthur Watkins. at their adjacent desks, leaned away from each other almost to the point of toppling off their chairs). But missing, since the death last year of North Carolina's courtly Senator Clyde Hoey, were those traditional stylemarks of senatorial dignity, the cutaway coat and the wing collar. This year's fashions tended toward red neckties, as worn, in descending order of brilliance, by Walter George, Montana's Democratic Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Tennessee's Democratic Senator Estes Kefauver, and South Carolina's Democratic Senator Strom Thurmond.

After a Grandmother: Finnigin. Over on the House side. Republican Joe Marthing like this: 'Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigin.' "#

But there is plenty of serious business shead for the Congress. The Senate has coming up before it treaties on German rearmanent. Southests Asian defense, and can be coming up before it treaties on German in the control of the Cont

More than 1.000 bills went into the House hopper on opening day. New York's



United Pre

DEMOCRATS CLEMENTS, GEORGE, JOHNSON & HENNINGS Milk and honey in the caucus.

tin was getting ready to hand the Speaker's gavel back to Democrat Sam Rayburn and then to step down to his familiar post as minority leader. From the opening-day scramble Rayburn took time out for an act of simple kindness. With his office full of Congressmen, job-seekers and admirers. Rayburn got an apologetic telephone call from Ohio's freshman Representative Thomas Ludlow Ashley. Ashlev's 87-year-old grandmother was in Washington to see young (32) Lud sworn in. For more than 40 years Sam Rayburn had been one of her political heroes, and she wanted to meet him, Said Sam; "Delighted. Bring her down." He talked to the old lady for nearly half an hour, When the chat was over, Rayburn had won the unswerving loyalty of a new Congressman.

The Martin-Rayburn transfer of office had a familiar ring: they had changed places three times before. It reminded Martin of "an old ditty that went someRepublican Representative Kenneth Kenting alone introduced 45, of which he had tried to get 35 through the 83rd Congress. But the most significant thing that happened during the first week was that Speaker Rayburn designated as House Pipaker Rayburn designated as House Elisenhower's recommendations for a liberal foreign trade program. It is in this field that the 84th Congress has its best chance for a solid achievement.

20 Martin took his text from the late Strickland Gillilan's Finnight to Flormigen. It seems that Railroad Section Boss Finnight was writing overlong accident reports to Superintendent Flannigan, who told him to cut them down. One day some cars left the tracks, but the train soon went on its way. Concluded the versee:

An' the shmoky ol' lamp wuz burnin' bright In Finnigin's shanty all that night— Bilin' down his report, waz Finnigin—

An' he writed this here: "Musther Flannigan:
Off agin, on agin,
Gone agin,—Finniein."

### Two for the Show

(See Cover)

In squads of eight, the Senators and Senator-select marched solemyly down the center aisle into the well of the Senate—each newcomer escorted by an incumbent. Four at a time, the new Senators faced the rostrum and repeated the oath after Vice President Nixon. Then they signed the roster on the clerk's desk and went to their desks.

In the seventh group was a tall, solemnicated freshman who bears a strong physical resemblance to James Roosevelt. He was chaperoned by the Senate's runner-up (after Joe McCarthy) for the title of most controversial member: Oregon's vociferously independent Wayne Morse. When Oregon's Richard Lewis Neubergre signed the roster, he was greeted with a friendly burst of apulsaue. Then he for-friendly burst of apulsaue. Then he for-

Unfortunately for his shrinking-violet role, Dick Neuberger accepted one speaking invitation. On the night Congress convened, he made a brash speech before the Women's National Press Club's Congressional Dinner and told some thuddingly tasteless anecdotes about his wife. Oregon State Representative Maurine Neuberger. He recalled that the Republicans had published a picture of Maurine in a bathing suit during the 1952 campaign, when she was running for the state legislature. Noting that she had gotten more votes than Dwight Eisenhower in her district. Neuberger added a quotation that he attributed to Mark Twain: "It just goes to prove that the voters would rather see Lillian Russell naked than General Grant in full dress uniform."

Then Neuberger quoted his old friend, Publisher Palmer Hoyt (Denver Post), on the fact that the Neubergers had com-

Interesting

SENATOR NEUBERGER & VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
Shrinking violet or night-blooming nettle?

mally took his seat in the rear row of the chamber. For the first time in 40 years (since Neuberger was two years odd), the voters of Oregon had sent a Democrat to the Senate.\* If the senate is the

Coucus in Bed., It was a dignified, simple ceremony, as the Sath Congress convened last week, and one that pleased Neuberger. Who, unlike his senior colleague from Oregon, has resolved to be humbly uncontroversial for a while and humbly uncontroversial for a while and beautiful to the senior of the senior colleague from the senior senior senior senior senior central senior senior senior senior senior senior denti declinate senior senior senior senior senior senior del senior senior senior senior senior senior senior del senior senior

\* In 1938 Alfred E. Reames was appointed to a nine-month Senate term by Democratic Governor Charles H. Martin. prised 15% of the tiny Democratic designation. In Republican Salem, "T've heard aguation in Republican Salem," T've heard booth." Hoy't had said, "but it's the first lime I've known you could caucus in bed." Having run through his quips, the new Senator proceeded to batter, those politicians who had resorted to "character moyance of Republicans in his audience. Washington's fleeting mood of bipartisan sweetness and light was jarred.

In the midst of Neuberger's speech Mrs. George Mallone, pepper wife of the Republican Senator from Nevada. rose from her chair, uttered a distinct boo, and flounced from the banquet hall, Afterward, she was scolded in the lobby by Perle Mesta. elder daughter of the Democratic regiment. Next day both ladies denied everything (she was only going to the ladies' room, explained Katie Malone), and Dick Neuberger, the man who wanted to be dignified, was the subject of

caterwauling headlines across the nation. First Capital Debate. When the man who is now Neuberger's senior colleague. Wayne Morse, first visited Washington in 1025, his arrival was less publicized, but in a way, even noisier. One jungle-hot afternoon a weathered Model T lurched down the 1600 block of Pennsylvania Avenue with a rattle and a clatter that Calvin Coolidge, 50 yards away in the White House. might easily have heard. Its hood was propped ogen to keep the motor cool, its rear end listed to one side under an uneven burden of piled-up duffle in the back seat, and its muffler was all too obviously missing. A sweating cop whistled the flivver to a stop, and out popped Wayne Morse. Characteristically, Mrs. Morse stayed in the car and said nothing.

As the cop started to make out a tiek. Fourist Mone started to talk. He had lost the muffler in suburban Bethesda, he explained. If the cop would jost have a copial started in the cop would jost have a Foint tourist camp and save a few dollars. Under the torrent of Mones a rapument the policeman releated, tore up the ticket and wearnly directed Mones to the camp. Last week Mones was still noisily arguing endlessly and effectivelymen, still arguing endlessly and effectivelymen.

Washington finds the two Senators from Oreson fascinating, but doesn't know quite what to make of them. Neither is likely to have much real effect on the 3ath Congress, yet each is almost certain air position in midrentury political history: if Morse had taken his own advice of a few years ago and remained loyal to his party, the Republicans would control the Senate if 1,000 fewer Oresunians could have organized the Senate in spite of Wayne Morse.

The significance of the team of Morse and Neuberger—if it remains a team is threefold:

 They add to the growing ranks of self-proclaimed liberals in the Senate, a bloc that has made significant gains in the last two Congresses.

2) Neuberger's victory by a 2,462-vote eyelash over Republican Guy Cordon (with an able assist from Morse) marks a major political upset in the Northwest the Republicans ancient and iron grip on Oregon (once as overwhelming as the Democratic thralldom of the South) has been broken.

3) Morse and Neuberger, in or out of tandem, give Oregon the most fascinating pair of Senators currently on Capitol Hill. For sheer showmanship. Oregon's delegation to the upper house will be a No. 1 attraction in the new Congress,

No. 1 attraction in the new Congress.

A Lot in Common. For the past 20 years the careers and personalities of Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger have crossed and recrossed. separated and intertwined like grapevines in the wild-wood. The two men have befriended and

belabored each other alternately, since Neuberger was a callow student of law at the University of Oregon in 1934, and Wayne Morse his autocratic professor, The two have a great deal in common. Each has an active mind and a fluent tongue. Each is a dedicated and unswerving egotist. Neither man drinks or smokes (Neuberger will toy with an occasional ceremonial glass of champagne), and both have notable physical and moral courage. Each man admittedly relishes the role of martyr. Both are happiest when the battle is hottest, bored and irritable in time of peace, and although Neuberger is a chronic hypochondriac, both he and Morse have excellent health and prodigious reserves of energy. Both are chips from that almost formless, sprawling tree of native American nonradical, anticonservative discontent that goes by the name of liberalism. The political similarity of the two men is bracketed if not defined by three heroes they share: Woodrow Wil-

son, William Borah and George Norris. There are also some strikingly dramatic

differences.

Morse has no mental superior in the Senate; his mind is keen and penetrating; his mental standards are professorially rigid and thorough, Neuberger, on the other hand, is bright rather than brilliant, often hasty and superficial in his judgments. Morse, a good lawyer, calls himself a "constitutional liberal." distrusts the New Dealish tendency to disregard checks and balances. Neuberger. while no flaming left-winger, is less likely to be troubled by such constitutional scruples.

Neuberger has seldom deviated in his political convictions. Morse, on the other hand, has probably contradicted himself more often than any other Senator. Items: ¶ In 1951 Harry Truman asked him to be Attorney General and clean up the scandal-pocked Justice Department. Morse rejected the offer on the ground that the problem was the responsibility of the Democratic Party. Since then, he has changed his mind: "What do they mean, 'party responsibility'? Watch out for it. It's a cliché. It's an alibi for doing what a close-knit group of machine politicians think ought to be substituted for representative government.

In 1948 and 1950 he campaigned for Douglas McKay when McKay ran for governor of Oregon, After 1952, Morse changed his mind about McKay.

An avowed opponent of filibustering, as a matter of principle, Morse nevertheless holds the Senate record (22 hrs. 26 min.) for a filibuster in 1953 against the Holland tidelands bill

Morse's most notable about-face, of course, was his disavowal of Dwight Eisenhower in the middle of the 1952 campaign, and his subsequent flight from the Republican Party to his own one-man "Independent Party." Although he was the first Senator to propose Eisenhower as a G.O.P. candidate, his cooling-off was rapid and complete, and he campaigned



REPUBLICAN MCKAY & FRIEND What do they mean,

lustily for Adlai Stevenson. He now calls the President "the most dangerous man ever to have been in the White House." Boy Orgtor, Wayne Lyman Morse has

always been a fierce independent. He was born on a 320-acre farm in Verona, Wis., eleven miles from Madison, where his father. Wilbur Morse, raised Devon cattle, Percheron horses and five young Morses. Wayne learned the facts of life early: when he was eight, his father gave him custody of four Shetland pony brood mares. At ten he got a stud pony, and by the time he was twelve he sold a two-yearold pony to some tourists from Columbus, Ohio, for \$60. Says Morse: "I was made

Father Morse was a foot-dragging Wisconsin Progressive, but young Wayne exercised his independence early and became an extravagant admirer of the late, neargreat "Fighting Bob" La Follette years before he was old enough to vote. Around county fairs. Wayne often competed with young Bob and Phil La Follette, who were pony breeders, too (Morse never lost in the stud-pony class, though the La Follette brothers generally beat him in other

By the time he was in high school, Morse was actively politicking for La Follette and his Progressives with a troupe of classmates. (Wayne especially admired Fighting Bob's ability to talk interminably). The troupe traveled from courthouse to courthouse through southern Wisconsin with a Model T and a big bass drum. And, as usual, Wayne did most of the talking.

The Morses were always poor and lived under the constant threat of a foreclosure. Wayne had to borrow money from his high-school biology teacher to get through high school and into the University of Wisconsin. One summer, between his sophomore and junior years at the university. Wayne grew a mustache to make himself look older, and hopped a freight train for the Dakotas, where he worked as



DEMOCRAT STEVENSON & FRIEND 'party responsibility'?'

a harvester for his tuition. He can and does discourse on this rich experience ("When I worked alongside the Wobblies . . .") for hours on end.

In high school Morse cast an adolescent eye at pretty Mildred ("Midge") Downie, the daughter of a railroad conductor, and made one of the few unrevoked decisions of his life. Midge was a talented girl who played Snow White in the senior-class play and was valedictorian of the class of 1919 (Morse was president of the student forum). Together, Wayne and Midge went on to the university, where Wayne was a facile debater and an honor student. In 1924, after he had picked up his bachelor's degree (in philosophy) and his master's (in speech), Morse married Midge and left the same day for Minneapolis. where he took a teaching job at the University of Minnesota, His subject: argu-

The Twelve-Cent Honeymoon. They arrived in Minneapolis with exactly 126 between them, and wound up their honeymoon at a se moving-picture theater, each chewing a penny stick of gum. The living was slim, indeed, and the family crises frequent (once, when Morse invited his immediate superior on the faculty to dinner, he discovered that Midge had no food and only 27¢: the evening was saved when the grocer extended credit). One of Morse's pet students was a promising young man named Harold Stassen, Later, Morse changed his mind about Stassen.

In his spare time in Minneapolis. Morse got his law degree; then he went on to New York to work on his doctorate (in jurisprudence) at Columbia, under Professor Raymond Moley, His thesis, a study of the grand-jury system, is a definitive work on the subject. Moley was enormously attracted to his bright young student. Later Moley changed his mind about Morse-and, of course, vice versa,

After Columbia. Morse took up an offer from the University of Oregon, In two



HERO BORAH Also Wobblies . . .

years he was the dean of the law school. One of his students was Dick Neuberger, and the professor had profound and lasting influence on the young man. It was Morse who saved Neuberger in the now-famous cribibing incident. Neuberger made lavish use of his unlimited cuts in a class in law hibliography, was absent when the instructor announced that the usual consultation among students would not be allowed at the next assignment. Unaware released at the next assignment. Unaware freely with a follow student; and promptly found guilty of violating the university's honor system.

He appealed to a faculty committee and was found guilty again, by a vote of 4 to 1. The one exception was Dean Morse, who argued that no dishonorable intent was involved. On Neuberger's final appeal, the faculty discipline committee upheld Morse, cleared Neuberger, The case was forgotten until last fall, when Circuit Judge Carl Wimberly, Senator Cordon's former law partner, charged that Neuberger had been expelled for cheating. Republicans and Democrats alike denounced the story. Neuberger got a lot of publicity, and Republican State Chairman Ed Boehnke announced that "That fool judge has just cost Guy the election.

At the end of his first term, Neuberger failed his course in criminal law, which was taught by Dean Morse. Neuberger asked Morse to reread and re-evaluate his paper. Morse agreed. Together Morse and Neuberger read the examination paper again, and when they had finished Morse decided he had been much too kind. docked Neuberger an additional ten points. Then, in a long conference. Morse urged Neuberger to drop the law and take up journalism. When the young man hesitated, Morse telephoned his father. "This boy's a fine journalist," he said "but he's no lawyer and I doubt whether he ever can be. At any rate I haven't got time to try to make him one." Dick Neuberger switched to journalism.\*

The professor, meanwhile, was branching out into other fields too. In 1933 he led a faculty rebellion against the united and the professor of the professor of

On to Washington. By 1941 Morse had caught the eye of Franklin Roosevelt, who appointed him chairman of the Railway Emergency Board, when 19 railway brotherhoods were threatening a nation-



HERO WILSON

wide strike. Morse met with both sides in a Settlement after 34 continuous hours of hearings. Six weeks later, Morse began a gittering career on the War Labor Board, highlighted by too crisp and clear decisions. a big hand in the concottion of the Little Stel formuls. and one ferocious encounter with Harold L. Ickes. When Ickes, of all people, berated him for

o In the roth century, journalism is increasingly the path to politics, as the law was in the roth. The century's most farmon, journalist solitics, and the roth of the control of the roth of the rot

grandstanding, Morse wrote him a notably short (for Morse) letter: "Dear Mr. Secretary: Your most recent communication serves only to strengthen and confirm my law projection of two?"

low opinion of you In Washington Morse clearly heard the call of big-time politics, and in 1944 he decided to try to unseat Oregon's crusty old isolationist Senator Rufus ("Black Rufe") Holman. A tenuous Republican. Morse first considered and then rejected a Democratic offer to run, because, he said, the Democrats were short of campaign money. In a violent primary, Morse won the nomination by 10,000 votes, went on to trounce his Democratic opponent, Edgar Smith, by 95.000 votes. In midcampaign. President Roosevelt made a trip to Puget Sound, gave Smith a verbal message to relay to Morse: "The President noted you'd been giving him hell in the campaign. He said if you kept on do-ing it, you'd be elected." After the election, Roosevelt saw Morse in Washington. asked him if he had got the message: Morse assured him that he had. Said

Roosevelt: "Well, it worked, didn't it?" Wayne Morse's arrival in Washington as a Senator-elect was better publicized and less noisy than his first visit as a tourist. He had crossed the country with two riding horses in a trailer; their disembarkation made it certain that Morse would be a spectacular Senator. He quickly brushed off the tradition of freshman silence, became one of the loudest actors on the Senate stage. He was utterly ruthless in debate, utterly independent in his votes. Morse's voting record of conformity with the majority of G.O.P. Senators 79th Congress 30%, 80th Congress 43%, 81st Congress 35%. 82nd Congress 33%.

By May 1952. Morse was in such ill



HERO NORRIS

repute among Republicans that Oregon's Republican Convention delegates voted 13 to 5 against making him a member of the platform committee at the Republican Convention. Morse was embittered by the insult, and the beginning of his final break with the party stems from that date. In Chicago, he fought hard to get Eisenhower the nomination, but a week before the election he announced in a recorded statement that he had left the Republican Party. A reporter who accompanied him to the recording studio described the scene: "His mustache quivered, and his hands shook, but when the recording was done. Morse turned around and said, 'Golly. I feel like I've just taken a bath. It may be the beginning of the end of my political career!

On the other hand, it may have been the beginning of a new career. Wayne Morse today is liked and admired in Orse, where he will face the voters next proposed the state of the proposed to th

"I'm Lonesome." Morse, who follows no leader, attracts no senatorial followers. Will the new Junior Senator from Oregon sit as apprentice at the knee of the master? It is not likely. Dick Neuberger is not the apprentice type.

Unlike Morse, Neuherger comes from a prosperous family. His mother, Ruth Neuherger, always dominated the family circle, ran three family-owned Portland restaurants (at 61, she still does). As a kid Dick was resolutely dressed in Lord Fauntleroy suits, packed off to dancing schools and summer camps, and sheltered like an only child (he was 8), years old when his only sister, Jane, was born).

By the time he was in high school, Dick already had a healthy interest in writing. He got a summer job as a copy boy on the Portland Oregonian, progressed quickly to cub reporter. He was an able writer, says Arden S. Pangborn, a former associate (now editor of the Oregon Journal), but he "made a lot of enemies. He always appeared to be after the next man's job, He was always anxious to promote Dick Neuberger; once the Oregonian received a news release from Neuberger, written from a resort hotel in Gearhart and reporting, quite seriously, that Richard Neuberger had been runner-up in a pingpong tournament.

pong tournament.
At the University of Oregon. Dick
quickly became a big man on campus. As
a cocksare sophomore he became editor
of the Buerald—a post traditionally reserved for upperclassmen—and made it.
His fiery editorials against fraternities,
restrictions on smoking and compulsory
fees nettled Neuberger's schoolmates. Before long, little coin boxes designed to receive contributions for "sending Dickie
home" appeared on campus telephone

poles and tree trunks. Neuberger was un-

abashed vo. 3. when Dick was a junior. his Uncle Julius Neuberger. A Navy doctor, took him to Europe for a Grand Tour. Not much interested in girls or frivolous enterasimment. Dick stayed close to Unce Julius, speed this time interveising dipcipance of the control of the control of the one point Uncle Julius persuaded Dick to go to London on his own, for a good time, but 48 hours later Dick telephoned him in Paris. "Uncle Julius." he said. "Tim

Niegara of Nonfiction. When he returned to the U.S.. Neuberger wrote his first article for a national magazaine. "The New Germany." in the Nation, a chilling report on the early Nazi regime. The article was a sensation, and Neuberger decided to become a full-time. free-lance writer. He set up shop in his mother's



THE NEUBERGERS & MUFFET
Half a Manx for half a family.

house, where, between reveries over phonograph records (his favorites: marches and Gaité Parisieme:, he turned out a Niagara of nonfiction. By last week, after 20 years and some 750 articles and six books (including two highly successful children's books!). Dick Neuberger was earning around \$30,000 a year from his typewriter.

His heat was the Northwest, a region he loves with a sincere passion. He covered 3:200,000 sq. mi. from the Aleutians to upper California and west to Montana and Wyoming. A frugal craftsman, he was dissincilied to write one story on one subject for one magazine; instead he broke up each piece of research into three or lour fragment of the control of the property of the control of the property of the maximum possible return out of his reporting.

In 1940 when he was 27, Neuberger decided to get into active politics; he ran successfully for the state legislature as a

Democrat. About the same time he met Maurine Brown, a schoolteacher and fellow Democrat. Gradually the romance flowered and after the war (which Neuberger spent as a captain in the Yukon and the Pentagon) Dick and Maurine were married in Missoula. Mont. Dick developed a bad cold, then flu, and the honeymon had to be postponed for months.

The Neubergers settled in a spacious. eleven-room old house in Portland with a half-Manx, hermaphrodite cat named Muffet, and lived pleasantly in a world of welterweight music, gardens, politics, and a tidal wave of Neuberger articles. In 1050 after Dick had graduated to the state senate. Maurine filed for a seat in the lower house. Both, of course, ran as Democrats. Dick has said that people wonder why they insist on sticking to a party label that was such a liability in Oregon, He explains: "Evidently martyrdom suits our personalities. Maurine and I enjoy being caribou in timber-wolf terrain. It gives us a sense of high adventure During legislative sesand derring-do. sions in Salem, the Neubergers lived in a motel and built up a commendable liberal record (and a basic research for magazine articles) as an aggressive, incorruptible legislative team.

By 1954 the Neubergers were the bestknown Democrats in Orgon and Dick, impressed with his voter-strength and inflamed against the Administration's public-private power policy (Thus. Nov. 15, 1054), decided to run against Guy Cordon in the political arean of a state which had been almost continuously Republican since 18-8.

One-Mon Show. Neuberger's shread and professional campaign was almost entirely a one-man fand a woman's show. The short should be shown to the property of the state of the short shown to the press releases, planned all the attacks. In the first phase of his campaign he told Oregonians: in shocked, evangelistic tones and in endless reiteration, that took tidelands oil away from their children's mouths, gave away dams and power lines to private utilities. Tried to wreck Eisenbower's foreign policy and opposed everything from cancier research to free everything from cancier research to free

whether the comparing funds wisely. Instead of this campaign fund wisely. Instead of this campaign con a few half-hour TV shows. as Cordon on a few half-hour TV shows. as Cordon did. Neuherger bought hundreds of one-minute radio spots, which poured from the Orgon aircut of the properties of the control of the press. At though all but three of Orgon's 21 dailies were committed to Cordon. Dick managed to get a remarkable amount of space. Every night his minble fingers typed out portable for delivery just in time for deedlines to city rooms around the state.

Having established Cordon as a villain, Neuberger moved into the second phase, in mid-September, vith his own campaign promises. With Maurine driving a rented blue Ford, the Neubergers traveled to every nook and corner of the state, to Philomath, Gold Beach, Madras, Lookingglass, Yachats, Yoncalla, Bonanza, Cornucopia, Garibaldi, Grande Ronde, Depot Bay, and even to Sisters and Fossil. Wherever possible they stayed with local citizens, and Dick invariably managed to establish a personal identification with his audiences ("As my close friend Amos Buck of the Butchers' Union knows ..."). With his sloppy green corduroy jacket and his pleasantly casual manner, Dick Neu-berger wowed the homefolks. Maurine took care of the women's clubs and the radio chats. And Wayne Morse, who contributed \$500 and 61 incendiary speeches to the Neuberger campaign, was a firebreathing advance man. Neuberger, who in 1950 had written that Morse "has reduced to an exact science the technique of leading a double life in politics," was surprised and gratified by Morse's support, promised to stump for him in return

Cordon, a behind-the-scenes politician who hates to make speeches and loathes publicity, was a feeble amateur by comparison. He spent just one 1954 day in Oregon before September, and never succeeded in getting his campaign off the ground.

As Richard L. Neuberger went off to Washington last week with a brand-new tuxedo and Muffet (to keep him company until Maurine resigns from the legislature in May), he had the grudging admiration and good wishes of Oregon's Republicans. Said former National Committee-man Ralph Cake: "While I believe he's a fellow who doesn't want to go too deeply into things at times. I think it's a certainty he will try to do everything he can for the state and the region."

The Morseberger combination is an odd product of staid, cautious, conservative Oregon, the Vermont of the West. Morse and Neuberger may not be men to match Oregon's mountains but, like mountains, they fill the eye.

### POLITICAL NOTES Setting the Dates

In the summer of 1864. Confederate General Jubal A. ("Old Jubilee") Early sprayed tobacco juice on the ground within six miles of Washington and threw the North into such a tizzy that the Democrats decided to wait until things quieted down before holding their convention. They finally met on Aug. 29 and nominated General George B. McClellan, who set about failing in politics as he had in war, Since that unhappy lesson, the Democrats have held their conventions earlier. Last week, however, new National Chairman Paul Butler announced that the 1056 convention will start Monday, Aug. 27, so as to pack the sharpest television punch into a two-month campaign.

Even before the Butler announcement. Republicans had quietly planned for a September convention. The G.O.P. figures it does not need a long campaign. It hopes to have a candidate-Dwight Eisenhower -who will need no introduction to the

### SEQUELS

### Death in the Family

Until last July 4. life was good to Ethel Niles Sheppard. A schoolteacher from Paris, Ill., she married an osteopath in 1915, worked hard to help him start a hospital near Cleveland, even washed the hospital linen herself. Her three sons also became osteopaths, and her family flourished until the wife of her youngest son Sam was murdered last July 4. In August Sam Sheppard was arrested at his mother's home after dinner (she had served his



ETHEL SHEPPARD & HUSBAND From inspiration to desperation,

favorite dessert, cherry pie), and she never saw him again.

Ethel Sheppard stayed away from her son's trial for murder and read no news accounts. Instead, she heard daily reports from members of her family. She could not help seeing, sometimes, disturbing headlines. During the trial she suffered a slight stroke, was hospitalized twice. She believed in Sam's innocence, wrote him many notes, sometimes talked with him over the prison phone. She sent him inspirational reading, including a booklet called How to Achieve Poise.

Last month her husband. Dr. Richard Sheppard, ailing with pleurisy, went to the hospital. Just before Christmas, Sam was convicted of murder. One day last week Ethel Niles Sheppard, white-haired and handsome at 64, locked herself in her bedroom and fired a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver into her brain. She left a note to her son Stephen, with whom she was staying: "I can't manage without Dad. Thanks for everything,-Mother, By court order Sam Sheppard was granted the privilege-unusual for a convict-of attending his mother's funeral.

### THE ADMINISTRATION Back to Work

President Eisenhower felt embarrassed and angry when the Agriculture Department rejected Wolf Ladejinsky as Tokyo attaché (TIME, Jan. 3 et. seq.). Last week with White House approval, Ladejinsky got security clearance and another job (at his previous salary: \$11,800) with Harold Stassen's Foreign Operations Administration in South Viet Nam. Ladejinsky, who planned the U.S.-sponsored land reforms in Japan that gave 3,000,000 peasant families their own farms, will blueprint similar reforms to win South Viet Nam's peasants away from Communism before next year's elections.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

### Spite Fence

During the Christmas holiday season several years ago, Soviet Russia held up the entry visas for diplomatic couriers bringing mail pouches to the U.S. embassy in Moscow. As a result, the Christmas mail came in weeks late. The next time Soviet couriers were to be dispatched, the U.S. was equally slow about their visas. Thereafter there was no more trouble about American couriers entering Moscow.

Last summer the U.S. decided to try the same treatment on the travel restrictions long imposed upon Americans in Moscow (currently: 125 embassy people, five newsmen, one Roman Catholic priest). State. Justice and Defense Department officials worked up the reprisal that, with White House approval, was put into effect last week-a sort of spite fence around some 400 Soviet citizens in the U.S.

In a note to the Soviet embassy, Secretary Dulles barred Soviet travelers from 27% of the U.S., including a 15-mile band along most of the Mexican border and the shores of the Great Lakes. It was no coincidence that Americans are barred from about 30% of the Soviet Union-including a 15-mile band along much of the Soviet border and the shores of the Caspian Sea.

The closed 27% of the U.S. covers a lot of ground; four states, 865 counties, and such unlikely places as North Dakota's Billings County (at last count 380 farms, one general store, one gas station, no military installations and no industry-defense or otherwise). All of New York City was left open except Brooklyn, which was closed, "Brooklyn," said a man at the Turf Club bar on Flatbush Avenue, "is a very strategic place.

Within 24 hours, more than 100 messages reached the State Department from local officials and newspapers contending that their areas were strategic enough to be closed, too, Radio and TV commentators had a field day in the antic hay, pointing out inconsistencies.

Actually, it hardly mattered; the ban was intended less to tighten U.S. internal security than to loosen Soviet restrictions. The U.S. note promised: "This Government would in turn be disposed to reconsider in the same spirit.'

## JUDGMENTS & PROPHECIES

### CONSERVATISM NEEDED TO SAVE SOCIETY

RUSSELL KIRK, author of The Conservative Mind, in the liberal Roman Catholic weekly Commonweal:

NTIL this century, nearly every American statesman desired to be thought a conservative: Calhoun did, and so did Lincoln. | In this century | the American, vaguely discontented with the shape of society, took for his model liberalism; he imagined that it was some sort of the-middle-way policy, happily splitting the difference between individualism and collectivism. Thus amorphous in its beginning, twentieth-century American liberalism has become almost impossible to describe, embracing a curiour congeries of people. The word "liberal," in such circumstances, has lost any real meaning. The liberal's distorted myth of private self-sufficiency in all things has been exploded; his complacent expectation of unchecked progress has been overwhelmed by social disorder and private discontent; his confidence in Rationality has been shattered beyond repair. To what, then, does he cling nowadays? To the feeble hope, ordinarily, of some sort of brummagem utopia of creature-comforts, characterized by equality of condition, uniformity of life and thought, pervasive state regulation and the obliteration of tradition-

and a superior of the state of

system of thought. It is not a new political party that I am recommending, or any neat program of positive legislation. The bulk of both our national political parties is conservative, and this is all to the good. One of the principles of conservatism is the protection of private property and honest industry. I hope that we Americans will conserve "free enterprise" and "economic stability." But we will conserve these things only if we set our sights higher and conserve something larger, a society of variety and tradition and veneration. The liberals cannot do that work for us. I do not know whether the conservatives can; but it is time they began to try

### DEMOCRATS ARE SURE IKE WILL RUN AGAIN

Fair-Dealing Columnist Doris Flee-SON:

UNTIL the polls close Nov. 6, 1956. Democratic strategy will be directed toward separating in the public mind president Eisenhower, the popular military leader, from President Eisenhower, the civil and political leader. The former they will let alone. They hope, through remoreless analysis as issues and occasions arise: to show that the limitations of the latter diseasely limit for a second term. Their strategy implies that they create the contract of the co

They have no Illusions about their task. They think Eisenhower has had a very long honeymoon, with his good qualities magnifed and advertised, his shortcomings widely excused. Their argument is that the Presidency is not a popularity contest. If it were, they think Eisenhower well might win it no matter what the opposition proved. They insite that the people can and will accept what the proposed in the presentation of the Eisenhower philosophy and character. "And if the people won't," said one veteran politician, "we've already lost in 1956."

### DISARMAMENT PRODUCES WAR INSTEAD OF PEACE

X. A. Votet, British political analyst and onetime editor, in a letter to the

London DAILY TELEGRAPH: D ISARMAMENT and the abolition of atomic weapons can be so popular and plausible a cause that no Government could afford to miss it. Its underlying fallacies may be summarised as follows: Armaments are relative. not absolute. If Powers A and B reduce their armaments by, say, 10 per cent, their relative strengths, other things being equal, would remain the same. There would be no gain in terms of security. No limitation of armaments, whether at existing level or at an agreed lower level. is practicable, because the ratios between the Powers are inconstant. If A and B agree to limit their armaments, the real ratio will be changed if, for example, A invents new weapons or if B concludes an alliance. There is still a lingering belief in total disarmament, as distinct from a reduction of armaments. Total disarmament would exclude the United States from intervention in Europe and Asia. The free countries of the Old World would be overwhelmed by the Sino-Russian millions.

The abolition of atomic and hydrogen bombs might precipitate a third world war and give the Communist Coalition an advantage in manpower which is otherwise largely cancelled, or at least rendered exceedingly doubtful, by their existence. Precedents would seem to show that the reduction of armaments is conducive to war rather than to peace. The only disarmament conference that ever achieved substantial results was the Washington Conference in 1921. The naval armaments of the Powers taking part were limited according to certain ratios and a large area of the Pacific Ocean was "demilitarised." The result was to place China at the mercy of Japan.

It is probable that, except for the temporary limitation of her naval amments. Japan would have been unable to wage her war of conquest in China to wage her war of conquest in China not have been able to ally herself with Germany. It is even conceivable that China would not have been under Communist domination if Britain and the China would not have fallen under Communist domination if Britain and the Chine Wald have had not choosen in Washington to abandon their strategic ascendancy in the Pacific.

### FREE PRESS NEEDED FOR SPANISH FREEDOM

Madrid's official Roman Catholic weekly ECCLESIA, the only publication in Spain that escapes government censorship, attacking the new restrictive press law proposed by Franco's Chief Censor GABRIEL ARAIS SALCADO:

PUBLIC opinion is an attribute of every normal society. Its enforcement from above would violate human rights and the dignity of the newspaper man. If it did not exist among the people, its lack would be an even graver defect, as the Pope himself said.

If authentic public opinion must enjoy freedom in order to express itself, the press, which is the medium that reflects it must abare the identical rights. Interms are interested in the interest of the in

Free discussion does not undermine authority. It both aids the rolling class when it praises its deeds and prevents injustice and error. Censorship as an exceptional measure is one of the prerogatives of the state, provided it is not arbitrary. But the so-called "directives" by which newspapers are obliged to present as their own the opinions of the ruling class violate the rights of man.

### FOREIGN NEWS

## UNITED NATIONS Mission to Peking

In Peking last week a slim, well-taliored Sweds representing the collective conscience of the United Nations, wrestled with the masters of China for the liberties of eleven U.S. airmen, jailed by the Commists as "spise." To some. U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's mission was a humilation: traveling halfway around the world to beg justice for inniversity of the Commister of the Commister of the Commister of the Commister of the Commer Daniel Schmidt) to Lewis burg, Pa. (the home of Pilot William H. Baumer), the families of the airmen thought only of the chance that, perhaps.

he might succeed. Hammarskjold's instructions, laid down by a U.N. majority of 47 to 5, were to make "continuing and unremitting efforts" to liberate the airmen and "all other captured personnel of the U.N. command, still detained" in violation of the Korean armistice. "Our prayers go with you," said U.N. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge as the Secretary General's plane took off. In England, where he picked up Professor Humphrey Waldock. Oxford's ranking expert on international law. Dag Hammarskjold was advised by Sir Anthony Eden to stick closely to the P.W. issue and fend off all Chinese efforts to bargain for U.N. recognition, "To release these men would simply undo the latest of a series of acts of bad faith." wrote the Daily Telegraph summarizing Eden's position. "It would not accomplish the moral rehabilitation of Communist

Hammarskjold's next stop was Paris, where French Premier Pierre Mendès-France went out to Orly Field to meet him.\* The two men chatted for an hour and Mendès-France commended this "mission of peace."

Advice from Nehru, Then came India. where Jawaharlal Nehru was conspicuous ly not at the airport when Hammarskiold's R.A.F. Argonaut touched down. Nehru. who claims to have arranged Peking's "acceptance" of the U.N. mission, was piqued by the inclusion of a Pakistani instead of an Indian adviser in Hammarskjold's entourage. Next day Hammarskjold had an interview with Nehru. who told him that by passing its "unfortunate resolution" the U.N. "had again crossed the 38th parallel." Unless Hammarskiold showed "humility" and was prepared to widen his discussions to embrace "a wider settlement." counseled Nehru, he was probably wasting his time.

Nehru, he was probably wasting his time. Next it was China's turn to welcome the world's No. 1 international bureaucrat. On the way to Peking by plane. Hammarskiold paused at Hankow to

Mendés had his reasons for soliciting Hammarskjold's visit. "It showed that respectable people will still talk to us." said a French Foreign Office spokesman. meet, of all people, his nephew Peder Hammarskjold, chargé d'affaires at the Swedish embassy to Red China.\* He arrived in the Chinese capital in sub-zero weather.

Chow with Chou. Chou En-lai gave a cocktail party which Peking radio described as "proceeding in a friendly atmosphere." Later that night he and tired Dag Hammarskjold dined in private. Talks began next morning in the ornate Hsi Hwa (West Splendor) hall of Peking's Forbidden City. Hammarskjold and Chou, flanked by their advisers, sat on a damask sofa, interspersing their legal arguments sofa, interspersing their legal arguments

\* Sweden recognized Red China in January 1950; Dag Hammarskjold became Deputy Forwith sips of jasmine-scented tea, served in eggshell porcelain cups.

For three days the talks continued. All this time. Radio Peking rigidly excluded mention of the objective of Hammarskjold's visit, emphasizing instead that Premier Chou En-lai had graciously consented to talk to the "head of the U.N." about "problems relating to peace." Even this vague reference came late in the Peking newscasts long after such significant items as the weekly statistics of pigiron output, the news of trade-union clubs, and the results of semester examinations in Peking's high schools-Red China's way of showing its contempt for the promptings of justice that had led 47 nations to send the Secretary General on a 12,000-mile mission.

### INDONESIA: NATION IN JEOPARDY

OF the 15 countries propelled to independence since the beginning of World War II, none set out with more confident fervor than Indonesia. After 350 years as a colony of the Dutch, one sudden, exuberant transformation made the islands the world's sixth most populous nation (80 million), rich in natural resources, and in national ambition. This month, the young Indonesian Republic begins its sixth year of independence, and the confident fervor is gone. The economy is sick with inflation. Unrest is growing among the 90% Moslem population because of 1) the weakness of the central government, and 2) the way the Communists are infiltrating Premier Ali Sastroamidiojo's government with the open encouragement of the Premier and the men around him.

Against the debits of disappointment and disillusionment stand few credits. Rice production, for the first time, now equals the country's needs; illiteracy has been forced down from 95% to about 75%. Confessed President Achmad Soekarno recently; "Our accomplishments have been few."

Djakarta, the capital and seat of

most of Indonesia's troubles, has grown from a city of 500,000 before the war to a seething 4,000,000. From there. TIME Correspondent Dwight Martin cabled last week:

Downtown Djakarta sprawls rank and sullen in the fetid subequatorial heat. Wilhelmina Park once the pride of the tig/se stold Dutch proconsuls, now lies half given back to the jungle, its cracked statuary staring vacantly above a grave-yard of wrecked jeeps, trucks and armored wheikes. Swill and offall clog the canal that cuts through the main shoping center, and along its banks people jung center, and along its banks people

gather in family clusters to bathe, brush their teeth, defecate or wash clothes. Hideously deformed beggars swarm the approaches to even the humblest cafés.

By day, the streets are choked with gaudily painted, bell-tingling pedicabs, with tiny, pony-drawn gharries, with stray livestock and rickety prewar Fords and Chevrolets, all cowed by the homblasting Packards, Cadillacs and Mercedes of government officials, black marketers, Chinese and European traders. The near chaos of Djakarta's streets is symptomatic of the near chaos—economic, political and social—of the whole republic.

Departing Business. Indonesia's economy is being slowly strangled by inept government policies. While badly needing and openly crying for foreign investment, the government is slowly forcing out firms already in business. Most planters (tea, rubber) say they are not even bothering to replant. General Motors closed its assembly plant at Tandiong Priok a few weeks ago after 27 years of operation, Philco Radio and Britain's vast Imperial Chemical Industries are expected to follow quite soon. At Tandjong Priok, the capital's seaport, costly prefabricated school buildings are rusting on wharves because someone has forgotten them; at Bandung, in West Java, a \$45 million munitions factory sits unassembled because the officials who imported it forgot also to import technicians to put it into operation.

Foreigners here tend to believe that the problems are all traceable to incompetence and shortsightedness within the Sastroamidjojo government. It is true that there is better political and administrative talent outside, most of it belonging to the Socialists. But even if

### IAPAN

### The Old Look

Beneath the twin rows of cypresses that lead up to Tokyo's Meiji Shrine. an old Japanese farmer paused last week to explain his year-end pilgrimage. "The people's feelings are settling down," the farmer said. "From now on it will be best for us to be what we really are-Japanese." In Tokyo a Japanese editorial writer echoed the sentiment more formally: "The whole nation is searching for its lost pride.

Last week the search was in full swing. All Japan pulled wooden shutters over store fronts and quit offices to celebrate Osho Gatsu, the Japanese New Year. For five days virtually all work stopped while millions of Japanese slipped back into kimonos, and women spent painful hours at their beauty shops getting their hair pulled and greased in the old-fashioned style, now worn mostly by geisha girls. Although Japanese have celebrated Osho Gatsu for centuries, never since the war have so many poured out to the ancient Shinto shrines

More than 2,700,000 Japanese visited the shrine of the Emperor Meiji (Hirohito's grandfather). Five hundred thousand padded to the Yasukuni Shrine. above which the souls of Japan's war dead are said to hover, and clapped hands respectfully to get the souls' attention.

Amid the wooded hills of Ise, southwest of Tokyo. 360.000 worshiped at the Grand Shrines of Shintoism.

Among the worshipers at Ise, in striped trousers and cutaway, was Japan's new Premier Ichiro Hatoyama, full of the knowledge that his nationalist pronouncements had done much to stimulate Japan's search for its old look. Hatovama is the first Prime Minister to make the pilgrimage since the Japanese surrender: he did so in defiance of Article 20 of the MacArthur constitution, which lays down that "the state and its organs shall refrain from . . . religious activity." And although Hatoyama himself is a Christian, fond of caroling hymns like The Old Rugged Cross, he solemnly reported his appointment to Amaterasy O-mikami, the sun goddess who. Shintoists believe, passed the divine right of succession to the present imperial family.

The partially crippled Hatovama hobbled painfully up to a white pine altar at the entrance to the shrine, closed his eyes. bowed his head and paid silent attention to the sun goddess-and, in doing so, paid heed also to the votes of Japanese nationalists in the forthcoming general elections. As Hatovama clambered back into his black Cadillac, a reporter asked him why he had come to Ise. Answered Hatoyama without hesitation: "As a renovation of popular sentiment."

the Socialists have better brains, they seem no less infected with the same blinding anti-Western bias, Anti-Westernism runs, too, through the Masjumi (Moslem) Party, the country's largest, though both Moslems and Socialists are at least anti-Communist. Last week the Indonesian Minister of Information gave a small party for press attachés and foreign newsmen, The feature of the evening was movies -a short on a glass factory in Leningrad, another on modern apartments in Moscow, and a full-length Russian historical film in color.

Spreading Revolt, What is not so visible in Djakarta by day can be clearly seen at night: the government's failure to establish that essential of true independence-law and order. From sunset to sunrise, the banking center, all the great commercial godowns and the storehouses are cordoned off by troops to prevent looting in the heart of the nation's capital. "Small wonder the army can't suppress the terrorists in the countryside," said an Indian businessman acidly. "The bandits in the capital itself don't give them any free time.

Spreading Marxism. It is an unsettling truth that few, if any, military or civil officials in Djakarta know just how many insurrections the government has on its hands at any given time. One morning last week, an aide burst into his boss's office in one foreign em-bassy and said: "My God, the goyernment radio has just broadcast a declaration of war, but we can't find out against whom." Several hours later, the embassy was able to learn the facts: Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo's Cabinet had proclaimed a state of siege and war -that is, martial law-in three islands dominated by the secessionist rebels who have set up what they call the Republic of the South Moluccas. Other revolts are already in progress in parts of northern Sumatra, Celebes, southern Borneo, and western and central Java. Some government officials admit in private that even with effective and stable

central government, revolt and insurrection will take years to overcome.

The army itself, some 200,000 strong, is crosscut with internal plots and counter-plots. Soldiers in the same unit often do not have the same type weapons. The chief of staff, handsome, greying General Bambang Sugeng, has had no military training. Many of the army's seven territorial commanders operate, in fact, as private warlords, some in almost outright rebellion. The worst of the army's difficulties, however, can be traced directly to Defense Minister Iwa Kusumasumantri, a bull-necked Marxist of 55, who professes not to be a Communist, though as a young man he went to meetings in Moscow, and in 1946 was jailed for his role in the Communist Tan Malaka uprising. Iwa has been weeding out anti-Communist officers, and he carefully limits supplies and ammunition to units and commanders not accounted faithful to him. His next ambition: to establish a separate territorial command which will give him military control over Djakarta.



BURMA'S U NU, PAKISTAN'S ALI, INDONESIA'S SASTROAMIDJOJO, CEYLON'S KOTELAWALA, INDIA'S NEHRU

### Young Love

In Japan, the sovereign remedy for despair is suicide. Last week a young Japanese lover named Satoru Takayanagi, ill with tuberculosis, journeyed with his true love. Waitress Setsumi Endo, so miles south of Tokyo to the island of O Shima. site of famed "Suicide Point." As they climbed to the edge of the volcanic crater of Mount Mihara, they were met by a suspicious detective, who asked what was on their minds. "If you want to pry into our private lives," answered young Takayanagi, "get a warrant." When the detective had gone, the young lovers joined hands and leaped into the sulphurous cauldron where so many before them had met death

Hours later a teahouse-keeper on the mountaintop heard cries for help and called the detective. With only damp towels as protection against the sulphur fumes. Detective Tomosburo Suauki and Roped forether, thooking and almost blinded by the fumes, they let themselves down some 600 feet to an outcropping of rock on the very edge of the crater. The rock had broken the young couple's fall. There, covered with blood and bruises, her called, and the sulphur fundamental and the sulphur fundamental form the sulphur fundamental form the sulphur fundamental fun

side her, uninjured, was her impul lover.

GREAT BRITAIN

Just Daisy

Being a baroness was never enough to satisfy ambitious Daisy von Freyberg. At the age of 18 she took on a stage name, Daisy D'Ora, and became one of the more curvesome ornaments of Germany's silver screen. The international film Alimanae of 1931 listed her as a "young lover" type, and that same year blonde Baroness Daisy



GERMANY'S SCHLITTER & WIFE Regrettable impulse.

earned still another title: Miss Germany. Sought after by the great and powerful in the twin worlds of Art and Fashion. Daisy in 1932 gave up her own career to marry a wealthy and successful young diplomat named Oskar Schiltter.

Schlitter was one of the ablest of Germany's young career foreign officers; his wife Daisy had all the charm, intelligence and breeding necessary to grace an embassy table. There was only one trouble: she talked too much. Daisy's outspoken comments and uninhibited ways often got her husband into trouble. After the war, Schlitter was serving at the German embassy in Madrid when the ex-Kaiser's grandson, Prince Louis Ferdinand, dropped in for a call. The visit was supposed to be heavy with old-fashioned protocol, with everybody bowing low, Carefree Daisy, lined up with the rest of the staffers wives, took one look at her old friend the prince, and with a whoop and a holler greeted him with a lusty "Hi there, Lulu!" Shortly thereafter, Oskar Schlitter was transferred to London.

There, a month ago, Schlitter, as acting ambassador in the absence of his boss, gave a Christmas party for the staff and some friends, mostly German, Before the party was properly under way, Oskar, a busy man, had to leave for a reception at the British Foreign Office, so it fell to Daisy to make the welcoming speech to their guests. In her usual freewheeling style, she spoke of home and the necessity for Germans overseas to hang together in "enemy foreign territory." Somebody told a reporter, and the remark was bannerlined in London newspapers. In Bonn Konrad Adenauer learned of it, and Daisy and Oskar were whisked back to Germany to face an outraged Chancellor.

Last week, as her husband cooled his heels in Bonn awaiting official action, Daisy took to a sanatorium to rest herself. Germany's Foreign Office issued an official apology for the "extremely regrettable" incident, putting it down to Daisy's "nervousness and inexperience." For the most part. Britons, after thinking it over, were inclined to forgive Daisy. who has met Frau Schlitter," wrote the Manchester Guardian, "doubts her enjoyment of the London scene and her affection for the English. It would be a pity if a slip of the tongue were to disturb-it could surely not damage-the career of her husband, who has created a wholly favorable impression here.

### Willing the Means

The British are Ioolish-fond of their railreads as they are of any public inconvenience that has been around for more than 100 years. Sprouting from the main lines, branch tracks lace the map like a web spun by a Stakhanowite spider. One-and two-car trains jog across the country-side as leisurely and errattatly as the village goosip on her delily rounds. Except village goosip on the delily rounds. Except armshackle and old, though also comfortable in a musty, antimacassar way. Carramshackle and old, though also comfortable in a musty, antimacassar way.



RAILWAYMEN'S CAMPBELL Exhaustible patience.

both Britain's love and loathing in Punck's
'FarT wittering and Oysterperch Railway.''
But these rachitic siness manfully hore
the baggage of war. When the railroads
were nationalized by the Socialists in
the results of the socialists in the railroads
were first the union's insistence oversized. The government could never
firmly decide whether to subsidize hundreds of half-idle porters and uneconomic
Far Twitterings or to streamline the railways and run them as a self-sustaining
on money for modernization.

The Losing End. Since under the nationalization act the railway system was supposed to pay for itself, the British Transport Commission could not raise wages without raising fares and freight rates-which would antagonize other voters and raise the price of Britain's exports. Other workers got raises. But the railwaymen were made to feel that any demand for higher wages was an unpatriotic act. Four years ago "Big Jim" Campbell, amiable, earnest chief of the 400,000-man National Union of Railwaymen, said: "The men are sick, sore and sorry, They feel they are at the losing end of nationalization. " A year ago Big Jim warned: "The loyalty of the railwaymen should not be taken as weakness or complacency. Their patience is not inexhaustible." Three weeks ago, refused a modest \$1.12- to \$1.32-a-week raise for workers making between \$17 and \$24. Big Jim reluctantly gave the order to strike. The Transport Commission could only stick to the old argument: the commission did not have the money.

Last week, as the strike deadline neared, there was an air of wartime emergency. Sir Winston Churchill himself ordered the country deployed as he had for the General Strike of 1936. Government deaftrement heads designated key workers who would have to sleep on the job, and beds shelters. Department Achieve where the behoused in a massive concrete annex to the Admirally built to be the government's

last stronghold in case of a Nazi invasion. Car pools were organized (the London Underground would also stop).

The New Report, At midweek a hastily convened Court of Inquiry rescued the railwaymen with a report that Britain may live to regret. Its findings were a triumph of the modern "ought-to-have" school of economics over the classic "where-will-you-get-the-money" school Railwaymen, said the court, ought to get wages that would put them "in no worse case" than workers in "comparable" industries. Said the court: "The nation has provided by statute that there shall be a nationalized system of railway transport. which must therefore be regarded as a public utility of the first importance. Having willed the end, the nation must will the means."

With the Churchill government's acceptance of the report, the union happily collected raises ranging from 70¢ to 8.1.2 a week for 60.000 workers in the lowest brackets, and a promise of other raises the result of the raises of

The obvious answer was that the money would come-somehow-from the British taspayer, for whom the "standard rate" of taxation is 45 on every \$1 he makes. "This principle, buffed the Econstage in British industrial and political history. On the court's ruling, a nationalized industry now means an industry which has an inaltenable right to draw a which has an inaltenable right to draw a buffer of the properties of the properties of the standard buffer of the properties o

### FRANCE

### Man on Vacation

Like antagonists retiring from the batthefield to regroup. France's National Assembly and Premier Mendès-France went off last week on short vacations. For Mendès the vacation was, typically, on opportunity to get work done. Chronically unable to leave his job behind him. and his pretty wife Lily at the Italian resort town of Positano, but then loaded up the schedule with an imposing list of appointments—an audience with Pope Flux XII. a meeting with Italys' Premier Mario Scelba and, on the way home. Adenaut at Bidoen-Badene.

Before taking off (in President Coty's official plane), the Premier blandly made one parting gesture calculated to provoke a full-scale battle royal. Summoning his Cabinet, he persuaded them to endorse a new electoral law and then, without any advance warning, syrang it on the scattering Deputies. It calls for abandoning proportional representation, which has helped to perpetuate the splintering of France's parliament into a multitude of bickering factions. Mendès would return to direct vote of Deputies by districts, as it was under the Third Republic.

Once more the dynamic little Premier had confronted Assembly politicians with an uncomfortable decision. The Communists can be expected to fight with bared teeth against a direct-voting law, which makes it possible for the anti-Communists to band together and beat a Communist in runoff elections. The other big parties like Catholic M.R.P. and the Socialists, which depend more on doctrine than on local appeal, are not confident enough of the strength of their individual candidates to cheer for the change. For Mendès-France and his followers, however, the change seems a way to upset party strangle holds and prepare the way to the new 'grouping of the left" which Mendesites laborers, peddlers and small-time traders. Since 1947, when the Republic extended French nationality to all Algerians, they have been coming to the French mainland. Of the 300,000 Algerians now in metropolitan France, 90% of them are from

the Kabyle country. Pockets in Paris. By buying a fourthclass (\$3) ticket to Marseille, the Algerian is free to find work as a farm laborer, grape picker, or to join France's pick-and-shovel road-building gangs. But mostly he drifts towards Paris, where a third of all the Algerians in France form 2% of the city's population. Few Algerians can afford to bring their families with them: in all France there are only 5,500 Algerian women and 15,000 Algerian children. But the men keep up village and family ties, crowd together in dense pockets-one such community in the Gare du Nord district numbers 10,000-and



SHELTERLESS ALGERIANS IN PARIS METRO STATION \$100 million was sent home.

prescribe for a healthier, more dependable France (Time, Jan. 10). But French governments that propose electoral reforms have a way of disappearing before the reform puts in an appearance.

### Liberty, Equality . . . Among the toughest and most loval of

France's hard-boiled professional soldiers are the Kably tribsemen, the original Zouaves, whose homeland is an arid region in Algeria's remote Djurdjura Mountains. The Kablyles were conquered by the Arabs in the 2th century, and although they became Sunnite Moslems, they have prevent many thratteristics of their Berber origin. they are stockier than the Arabs, often have fair sidn, ruddy complex-facts, and they are not affaired of work.

The powerty of their mountain country.

has driven them to seek employment far afield, not only as soldiers, but as farm

gather in a thousand tiny Cafés Mauner, which are purely Moslem (serving only minted tea, coffee, soft drinks). There-So milles from home, the Alegerians hold their Djemmas, or council meetings, Only one in eight is a skilled worker; their average earnings are prohably less than 20,000 francs (\$\$7\$) a month, but in 1953 they managed to send home an amazing 53 billion francs (\$\$100 millions (\$\$100 millions).

35 billion frances (\$100 million).

The latest and poorest of France's million.

The latest and poorest of France's million.

Jan. 101. Some scoop have bravely livable quarters, while another 50,000 live in hovels when they sleep indoors at all. In cold weather they are exploited by slum almolfords who may sleep jo men a night. ten at a time in a hotbed rotation system.

In a littless, called More by breeds crime, coils and provitivition rackets. A recent coils and provitivition rackets. A recent cutbreak of basematching, knifing and

mob assaults by Algerians moved the right-wing L'Aurore to complain last week: "Certain quarters of Paris have ceased to be safe. It is imprudent to venture out even in broad daylight, and that is intolerable . . . We don't have the right to say that there's nothing we can do about it.

Abandoned Hovels, What offends Parisians as much as the crime are the Algerian shanty towns which disfigure certain quarters of the City of Light, Last week, with Paris undergoing a spell of freezing weather, police descended on a Left Bank shanty town built in the concrete-lined ditches of old air-raid shelters in the rue de Vaugirard near the Gare Montparnasse. carried off in their "salad wagons" more than a hundred inhabitants. After a brief TB test the Algerians were bedded down in the disused Rennes Metro station. Mattresses were laid in rows on the

concrete floors; big tarpaulins were hung at the foot of stairwells at each end of the room, cutting off draft from train platforms; naked light bulbs glared pitilessly from white tiled walls. This crude dormitory was only a temporary haven, but it was reasonably dry and fairly warm, and a step up in the world for most of the Algerians. By week's end bulldozers churned the wooden huts and abandoned hovels of the Montparnasse eyesore into the ground.

INDIA

### Baby Days Are Black

India is a country where, by the reckoning of nutritional experts, half the population fails to get even a single square meal a day. Five years ago Jawaharlal Nehru's government discovered with alarm that India's population. increasing at the rate of 5.000,000 a year, was outdistancing food production. Nehru launched a five-year plan to 1) increase food, and 2) decrease births by government instruction in birth control.

The birth-control program became the province of Health Minister Raikumari Amrit Kaur, a spinster, a Christian, and a devoted disciple of Gandhi, who taught that the only proper method of birth control is continence. "Harnessing science fraught with tremendous risk for the moral fiber of the nation." Therefore, by Minister Kaur's order Health Ministry workers taught only the rhythm method. Women were given beads to keep track of "safe" days (green) and "haby" days (black). But some women refused to use the beads on the ground that in India only cows wear that kind of bead: others were embarrassed by what neighbors might think; still others got the idea that merely moving the beads along each day was itself a guarantee against conception. Last week in Lucknow, delegates gath-

ered for the second all-India Congress of Family Planning, and gave birth to some anguished complaints. Dhavanthi Rama Rau, president of India's Family Planning Association, accused the Health Minister of spending only \$500,000 of the \$1,300,000 allotted for "family planning," and that chiefly on "research studies" on the anthropological aspects of birth control. "The Health Ministry refuses to allow government money to be spent on contraceptives [so that] advice on the use of contraceptives given to people attending maternity hospitals and child welfare clinics is completely wasted." Lady Rama Rau's solution; 1) "Every clinic should have a stock of contraceptives to sell to those who can afford to buy them



FAMILY PLANNER RAT Rhythm is not enough.

and to give away free to those who cannot"; 2) "the government should establish a factory for mass production of contraceptives.

In the shocked silence that followed her speech, one authoritative voice was raised in her defense, "The entire fiveyear plan will be nullified," said Lucknow University's Dr. Radhakamal Mukeriee, "unless each married Indian couple assumes responsibility of bearing not more than three children.

### Aggressive Mapmaking

Jawaharlal Nehru last week accepted new tokens of concord from Red China: two spotted deer, a couple of long-necked cranes, and 100 fat goldfish swimming in bowls. Nehru thanked Red China's beaming donor. Chargé d'Affaires Shen Chien, but took Shen aside later on to ask about another recent consignment from Peking, How does it happen, asked Nehru, that Indian Communists are now selling Peking-printed maps that show 57,000 square miles of India's Assam, neighboring mir as districts of "People's China"? So sorry, replied Shen, with the alibi that Red China has used before: just old maps. The date on the maps: 1954.

### IRAO

### Break with Moscow

Accompanied by his Foreign Minister and a formidable 27-man delegation. Turkey's Premier Adnan Menderes journeyed last week to neighboring Iraq, on the first visit of a Turkish head of state to Baghdad since Iraq freed itself of the Ottomans in 1018. He got a royal welcome. Menderes' mission: to persuade Iraq to join its fellow Moslems in the U.S.-blessed Turkish-Pakistan defense pact, designed to protect the Middle East's "northern tier" from Russia (Time. March 1). Iraq already has long standing commercial and diplomatic ties with Britain, and two large R.A.F. bases. Whether Baghdad joins formally or not,

its sympathies were made abundantly clear last week. For "economy reasons little Iraq closed its Moscow embassy and discontinued diplomatic relations with Russia. "An unfriendly act," cried Moscow, withdrawing its own mission from Baghdad,

### ITALY Road from the Past

Like many a latter-day political bigwig. Julius Caesar prepared for greater things to come by serving as a highway commissioner. His job was to take care of the Appian Way, the great road that stretched from Rome to Brindisi on Italy's southern coast, Laid out in 312 B.C. and already famed in Caesar's day, the Via Appia hecame known, in the centuries that followed, as the Queen of Roads. Many a victorious Roman legion marched homeward in triumph along its stone paving and over its skillfully engineered bridges. Wealthy Romans built their most sumptuous villas and tombs along its right of way. Along the same road the Apostle Paul trudged to his martyrdom.

With the Empire's fall, the great days of the Via Appia came to an end. Social chaos, armed barbarians and the passage of centuries left their marks along the roadside in the skeletal ruins of once great monuments. New generations raised new edifices, only to have them in turn become crumbling antiquities like their predecessors.

Axle Grease & Antiquities. But a visitor to Rome can still drive into the Eternal City along the serviceable roadbed of the old Appian Way, now called "Appia Antica" to distinguish it from a more upto-date Appian Way running in the same direction. The 20th century, like those that preceded it, has left its mark on the ancient road, Rome's busy Ciampino airport lies only 200-odd yards away. Near a group of ancient Roman tombs. Actress Silvana Mangano has built herself a spanking new Hollywood-type villa. complete with swimming pool, Across the way from the Church of Domine Ono Vadis?, where tradition holds that Jesus appeared to the wavering Apostle Peter, an Esso station peddles axle grease and antiquities. Many a roadside vista of the old Roman cam-



This Searchlight Tattoo, with precision drill and massed pipers, highlights the Edinburgh Festival.

## GUIDE TO BRITISH FESTIVALS

Whatever your special interest—music, drama, ballet, sport, folk traditions, flowers—Britain offers you Festivals and festive days that no other country can surpass.

IF YOU ARE planning a vacation in Europe, you cannot do better than start with a week at one of the great Festivals which have made Britain the cultural and sporting mecca of the modern world.

Probably the most famous is the Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama in August and September. Here, in Scotland's romantic capital, you will see and hear the world's finest performers. Your days will be a heady round of concerts, plays, opers, ballet and sight-seeing, At night, the Military Tattoo on the Castle Esplanade will thrill you from start to finish.

Then there is the Shakespeare Season on the banks of the Avon at Stratford. Performances every weekday from April to November: tickets from 35: ! In September, musical Europe flocks to the Three Choirs Festival, held in rotation at the Cathedrals of Gloucester. Worcester and Hereford (the last named in 1955). A marvelous program of Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mendelssohn, plus important new music by contemporary composers.

The list of Festivals is almost endless. Folk dancing in London's Albert Hall in January. The Bath Assembly in May. Glyndebourne Opera, opening in June, and the Canterbury Festival, starting in July. The Welsh Roval National Esisteddiod in August.

Great shows and sports events stud Britain's calendar. Horse racing at Aintree, Epsom, Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood, Sailing at Cowes, Rowing at Henley. Tennis at Wimbledon, And always Flower Shows, everywhere.

One word of advice. Don't leave your reservations until the last minute. Get in touch with your Travel Agent, now. And write for free illustrated literature to British Travel Association. Box 152, 336 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

## Already people are saying it's the

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## the NEW DESOTO with the Forward Look

pagna is now cluttered with factories, lumber yards and cheap houses.

Bistiling over these desecrations, Antonio Cederna, a young at critic, last year sounded off in the respected I/ Mondo, decrying alike the government, the public and the "gangsters of the Appla"—all those, in short, who permitted or perpetrated the outrages along the ancient highway. Cederna's plan for restoring Appla and forthright: tear down every vestige of hideous modernity.

Atmosphere Burden, Other ardent esthetes joined in peppering Italy's press with antiquarian indignation. But instead of inciting their fellow countrymen to mass revolt. Cederna and his followers succeeded only in setting most Italians to wondering just how far a nation could go in preserving a dead heritage. "The tribute we Romans pay to the past is rapidly becoming an almost unbearable burden, wrote one Italian professor. "Our narrow old streets keep traffic down to a snail's pace, but any thought of widening them is quashed by the magical words, 'historical atmosphere.' " A suggestion for turning the whole Appia area into a great park met the prompt disapproval of a former police chief who knew the difficulties of keeping down crime in Rome's parks. "What wouldn't go on," he asked, new park of many thousand acres on the city's outskirts?'

Last week, winding up a three-monthlong forum on what to do about the Appia, Rome's Giornule d'Halia decided that public opinion is so diverse "as to embarrass anyone who wants to draw active and positive conclusions." Whizarag along the sance in their motor scooters and Alfa Romeos, the great mass of Italians seemed quite content to let the old Via Appia find its own way into the future as it had out of the past. "We too are making history," said one Roman, "and who knows—may be said one Roman," and who knows—may be said one Roman, "and who knows—may be as the past who will be a supposed to the past of the buildings quite as beautiful and suggestive as we find those before."

#### FORMOSA

#### The General's Lady

Lieut. General Fao Chi-buang, tall, good-looking and vigorous, was a bright good-looking and vigorous, was a bright rising star in the Ministry of National Defense. As chief judge of the ministry's security section, he did a brilliant job, won promotion over the heads of others to become judge advocate general of the Defense Ministry. There he was in charge of the prosecution of security and esplonage suspects. In beleaguered Formosa, no man holds such a job unless has the full confidence of both the Gordanian one and Chiang Ching-kuo, who has overall charge of security matters.

Pao's rapid promotion went to his head. Though he had a wife of his own, he fell in love with the wife of a civil official. Conveniently, her husband happened to be in jail, sentenced to life imprisonment for

corruption in rice transactions. The husband was ill, and customarily, such ailing prisoners are released after a few years. But General Pao blocked his release, and the husband died in prison. Some of the same part of northeast China as he, demanded an inquiry in the legislative Yuan. They were sure that he had been kept in prison so that 44-year-old General Fao convenies.

men accused of crimes.

Last week a secret military tribunal pronounced Pao guilty, and recommended to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that Pao be executed by a firing squad. Chiang,

student who had unexpectedly won a popularity contest. He shook hands with Buddhist monks, Catholic priests and Moslem soccerers, passed out twelve hard-to-get National Orders to goateed dignitaries living under terrorist threat is n'illages, and 50 Croix de Vaillance. He sat happily while half-naked tribesmen beat gougs in his beat des a Thai while-bailted patrional dance of the facility of the control of t

In one straw-hut village. Diem chatted with the lepers. In another, he led a torchlight parade of barefoot children. Everywhere. Diem ignored the danger from Communist infiltrators and let himself be jostled in the crowds. "Hown ho thu tuong Ngo Dinh Diem!" (Cheers for Premier Diem), they cried, and the



VIET NAM'S PREMIER DIEM GREETS LOCAL ELDER
In straw-hut villages, a firm foundation.

bitterly aware of what corruption had done to his mainland regime, is grimly determined that it will not happen again. Pao was the first official of high rank caught and convicted while in office. Hundreds of minor officials have been shot for less corruption. In Formosa's teahouses, Lieut. General Pao was considered as good as dead.

## VIET NAM

#### Ovation for Diem

Only once since he took office in the dark days after Dienbienphu had Premier Ngo Dinh Diem stirred from the demoralised capital of Saigon. Last week, through dust and monsoon rain, he toured the warbstered villages of his home country in Central Viet Nam, and the result was an unexpected trimph. In light Magne and was cheered by 300,000 rice growers, ecoolies and fishermen.

Premier Diem, stiff and cautious at the tour's beginning, was soon beaming like a

spontaneity of the welcome startled foreign correspondents who had been lowrating Diem's popular appeal.

But some of the cheerers remembered Diem when he had been a well-liked provincial governor 25 years before. Another reason for the enthusiasm: the troops, officers, speeches, civil servants, roaring planes and flags of his tour were all Vietnamese—there was hardly a French colonial in sight. One Vietnames coldier asked his officer whether he should applied the accompanying foreigners. Of course: the Vietnamese leutenant replied. "They are foreign correspondents—ent foreign main-

## RUSSIA

#### Partnership with Heresy Deciding that two brands of Commu-

nism can profitably coexist, Malenkov's Russia and Tito's Yugoslavia last week in Moscow signed a \$20 million trade agreement, their first since Tito went off the reservation in 1948.

### THE HEMISPHERE

#### COSTA RICA

#### Help!

Out of troubled, revolution-jittery Central America (see below): can a sudden shout for help this week from Costa Rica's President José Figueres, His representative to the Organization of American States in Washington charged that an attack on Costa Rica by exiles and irregulars was staged and ready to go irregulars was staged and ready to go irregulars was staged and ready to go irregulars was ready to go in the cost of the cost foreign ministers to check "a rave situation." The O.A.S. Council planned to meet at once to act on Figueres' request.

#### PANAMA

#### Murder of a Strongman

"I had to do away with anarchy," said Joed Antonio ("Chichi: "Remon, explaining why he ran for President of Panama in rus." As the country's strongman police country's strongman police country strongman police of the said of the said

At the Races. Jowly President Remón was his tiny (pop. 800,000) country's No. 1 horse lover; only a state crisis could keep him from his Sunday afternoon in the presidential box at the finish line of

Fanama City's suntrhan Juan Franco race track. If the Remón stables had a winner. Chichi usually called for a mild celehration this favorite drink: champagne on the rocks). So when his Valley Star copped the tenth race last week, the President and his guests stayed on in the emptying clubhouse.

Chichi joshed and chatted. The President's bodyguards, knowing that he hated to have them too conspicuously at hand, fell to playing dominoes. The sudden equatorial nightfall left the group pinpointed alone under brilliant fluorescent lights. At the table, ice tinkled in glasses: outside the stands, a black Dodge sedan crunched to a stop.

Two men in dark suits slipped out, opm. German-made Schmeiser burp-guns cradled in their arms, and crawled be-mind a hedge that ran only 10 feet from where the President sat. At 7,200 a string meighborhood. "They are celebrating a birthday over there," a member of the Remôn party remarked. Two minutes later bursts of machine-gun fire sprayed the box. Two men died instantly. Remôn's heavy frame slomped to the floor, block the string the

From safety in outer darkness, the gumen kept Remön's bodyguards pinned down for several minutes, then made their getaway in the Dodge, At Santo Tomás hospital doctors gave the President five transfusions—but it was likely that the bullet which pierced his aorta killed Remôn even before he reached the oper-



PRESIDENT REMON
The bodyquards played dominoes.

ating table. Next day a throng of 40.000 followed his hier, borne on a firetruck to Panama City's old downtown cemetery.

At Work. In office. Chiehi Remon had paid up the government's bills. enforced income-tax collections, outlawed the Communist Farry, negotiated a favorable overhaul of treaty relations with the U.S. over the great cmall that biseets Famman. Who wanted to assassinate him? If the Communists had engineered it, the job must only the properties of the proper

Secret Police detectives immediately arrested ex-President Armillo Arias, a spellbinding surgeon with a sizable personal following. He and Remón were old politiput Armillo into the presidency in the hope that his popularity would bring stability—and threw him out when Armillo itred to extend the term filegally. But there was no public evidence to the eight there was no now to essign power.

At wit's End. The cops also nabhed a touring New Yorker. Martin Fring Lipstein, st., who had arrived before the killing and aroused suspicion by his eagerness to leave the next day. Lipstein produced an alibi, swearing that he had been rubber-necking at ships in the canal at the hour of gunplay. and his release was expected early this week. Dozens of others were run in. By weeks end, implicitly confession of the control of

Vice President José Guizado. 55, who moved up to the presidency, is a millionaire contractor, educated at Nashville's Vanderbilt University, and another good



STATE FUNERAL IN PANAMA CITY
The ambitious figured their chances.

A NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL AGENT answers some questions about

## what to look for when you buy life insurance

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Can you answer these? What are the first 5 things

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City & State

friend of the U.S. But he is in poor health and lasks. Chich'is tough-midded energy. Remón's death thus created a vacuum in politics as well as at the head of the National Courrel, Armolfo Arias. If he is freed, any seize the chance to whip up his followers for a new try at the presidency. Or the course of th

#### CANADA

#### National Neuroses

When he resigned as U.S. vice-consul in Toronto last fall, Frank Tinker bade Canada an unfond farewell. "I'm leaving Canada and I'm glad." Tinker wrote in a blunt article in Maclean's magazine. "It's going to be a great relief."

The present relief with the was fed up with fee applied that he was fed up with fee applied with fee applied that he was fed up with fee applied to fee and fee applied to fee applied to

The critical barrage went on in private as well as in public. At cocktail parties Tinker was needled mercilessly by Canadians who seemed to feel that they were entitled to hold him personally responsible for McCarthyism. U.S. foreign policy, and "every bit of claptrap put out by Hollywood. U.S. Steel or the C.I.O."

Tinker's article drew more mail than anything Muclean't has published in years. Surprisingly, half the letters agreed with Tinker in deploring the growth of such carping anti-Americanism. More support for Tinker came last week in a guest editorial written for Maclean't by Author Hugh (The Precipiec) MacLeannan. "Mr. Tinker has hit nearly all of us where it husts." MacLeannan wrote. "We're chamber of the man and the matter of the mat

grined and a little ashamed of ourselves. MacLennan's urbane explanation for Canadians' behavior toward Tinker and for the American's wounded reaction is that both Canada and the U.S. are suffering from neuroses: the Canadian neurosis is a compulsive desire to be noticed and the American neurosis is a compulsive desire to be liked. Thus, self-conscious Canadians belittle and criticize the U.S. in order to build up their own national ego. And Americans, expecting friendship, are hypersensitive to the needling. Only mutual understanding, MacLennan believes, will resolve the problem: "The Canadian and American national neuroses will continue to howl at one another like a pair of covotes in the dark until we turn a spotlight on them, examine them, and let them fade into forgotten nightmares.'

#### COLOMBIA

#### The Cocacolos

In the early decades of the century, a Colombian suitor, comberly fressed in black, wooed and won his señorita in classical style, even though it sometimes took years of hot-eyed glances through barred colonial windows, and reams of brief, impassioned verses, inscribed on linen paper ("Love! Bittes love! Pursue me no more!") But the chaperons, the sedate hot-chocolate parties and all the genteel elegance of yesteryear are being put to cont. "My chiefe," cries 1955 blue jenned to the record-player, "your becomes out of the record-player, "your becomes out of the record-player, "your becomes out of the record-player," you can and a blue sky!" The



SEMANA'S TEEN-AGERS
"Horror, horror, three times horror!"

girl's fashionable pony-tail bobs happily in acknowledgment.

Anti-"Government" Parties, Around

convertibles, mambos and soda fountains, reports Bogotá's weekly Semana, Colombian teen-agers are building "a fresh, good-natured society"—the "coeacolos." For inspiration, youth draws more and more on the U.S. Typical day, according to Semana:

"Like businessmen, Bogotá's teen-agers resolve most of their problems by telephone, so a girl first sets up operational headquarters in a chair next to the phone table, with the radio close by, magazines spread all over the floor and an interminable Coke dangling from her free hand. 'The government' [her parents] does not understand at all, but getting up a teenage party requires agonizing preparation. Henry, a Tyrone Power type with a notably gay mambo style, won't come if Gladys is invited because she just put him in a state of siege (see below). Maria Cristina can't come without her brother and he is an incunable\* of 24, all serious and gummy. When everything is arranged, parents must be convinced that a woman of 14 can wear this dress and this hairdo and lipstick, too. Generally, she does.

 In bibliographical terminology, a book printed before 1500. Atomic Pineapples. What makes a cocacolo? They must be students, says Semana, and from the well-to-do suburbs.

mana, and from the well-to-do suburis. They were blue jeans, sweaters and meccasins (though mostly at home). they
from the following tastes: commics, spaceship adventure books. U.S. jazz, iced soft
drinks, the movies, the radio, sports,
chewing gum or hot-rods. Most notably,
ples: "phantamagoric." "atomic" or "pyramidal" (for great). "pineapple" and
"mango" (for a skiss). "curs of the green
turkey buzzard" and "horror, horror, three
turkey buzzard" and "horror, horror, three
tions of supprise or distates!.

But if cocacilismo has borrowed freely from the U.S., it has also put new life into an old Latin American custom, the popolo, or street-corner compliment. "My people, proper control of the property say," if you want to kill me, I'll die," For a girl in a green dress, the proper piropo is "If you're like this green, wisat you'll be when you're ripe!" As for the phantamagoric girl who is already propared to the property of the property of the in movies, and say, "What a Pamaninii!"

#### President's Decision

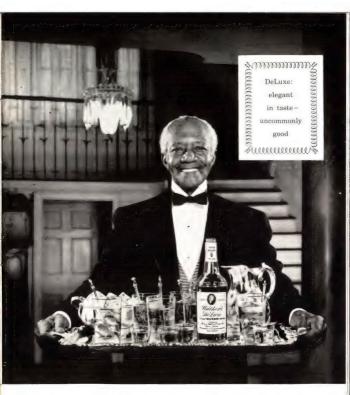
Military Stromen Gustave Rojas Franilla, who has promised to held free elections in 1958, made it clear last week that he will keep the ild on normal politics until then. In a state-of-the-nation adio speech, the President declared that arise produced the produced of the year civil war between Conservatives and Liberals that he ended in 1953. His notably un-noisy conclusion: the state of siege that has asspended constitutional state of the produced of the state o

#### GUATEMALA

#### Swiss Family Arbenz

Guatemala's deposed President Jacobo Arbenz arrived last week with his family at Zermatt, five miles from Switzerland's Matterhorn, and announced that he was negotiating for recognition of his Swiss citizenship. His father operated a drugstore in the village of Andelfingen until he left for Guatemala in 1899, and was indisputably Swiss. Under the laws of the little democracy, no descendant of a Swiss loses his right to citizenship unless he specifically renounces it-not even foreign Presidents.\* Once he gets his Swiss passport. Arbenz will be able to bounce freely around the world, something that was impossible earlier, when he was under wraps in Mexican exile. Freedom to travel would be indispensable if he were planning a comeback-and, as he told reporters in Paris: "In politics, only the dead don't come back.

\* As a reinstated citizen, ex-Colonel Arbenz will be technically due for compulsory service in the Swiss army, But he is 41, and would probably not be called up unless a new European way broke out.



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#### PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

In East Germany, doddering Premier Wilhelm Pieck was roused early one morning by the reedy wailing of shawms (an obsolete sort of oboe) serenading him with a waltz beneath his bedroom window. The occasion: Puppet Pieck's 79th birthday, later marked by much handshaking with his fellow Communists, plus (to show his love for the proletariat and also for traditional good luck) a sooty clasp from a chimney sweep. Two days later, in Germany's free Western zone. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer also turned 79. After a public reception at the Bonn Chancellery. Widower Adenauer went to his modest home to whoop it up mildly at a private party with his four sons and three daughters. His day was distinguished by a bit of merriment unheard at the somber rites for Wilhelm Pieck. Ordinarily a somber man himself, the Chancellor laughed appreciatively at a gift from Agricultural Minister Heinrich Lübke (whose face turned red last year when Wine Lover Adenauer could not tell France's lactophilous Premier Pierre Mendès-France how much milk cost in Germany). Lübke's present: a bottle of milk, a token unlikely to wean the Chancellor from the grape.

Aboard the French liner Ile de France at a Manhattan pier. France's retiring Ambassador to the U.S. Henri Bonnet, fob, whose charm and Gallie with have entranced Washington for the past nine years, and Man. Bonnet, a fature on lists of the world's best-dressed women, were even of for home amidat the proping of even of for home amidat the proping of the proping of



Ex-Ambassador Bonnet & Friend Soil fellow, well sped.



Hail fellow, well met.

orous Grandma Morlene Dietrich. Said he feelingly to his well-wishers: "I thank you for the happiest years in our lives."

The scien of an old Virginia fox-hunting family. Marine Corps Commandant Lemuel Cornick Shepherd Ir., 58. took a day of from his official duties, rode oil across the Virginia hills with a Warrenton hunt. Shepherd's horse stepped in a hole and took a header. Although he rolled clear of his mount, much-wounded (four Purple Hearts) Marine Shepherd got up with a tooken collarbone, was mending nicely at

A little while ago, an elderly (90) Ohio lady named Mrs. Martha Goodman, who lives in the village of Union City (pop. 1.500), dropped a note to ailing Pope Pius XII telling him two old-fashioned home cures for hiccups. Mrs. Goodman's first remedy; breathing into a sealed paper bag through a hole cut to fit the hiccupper's mouth-a prescription she once got from a doctor. She also mentioned her own time-tested therapy. "even better than that of the doctor": repeatedly emptying the lungs by exhaling in long drawnout breaths, Last week, good Presbyterian Goodman got a letter from the Vatican's Secretariat of State. The note from Rome expressed the Pontiff's "appreciation and gratitude for your thoughtful message" and added that "His Holiness gladly invoked upon the sender abundant Heavenly favors and blessings,"

Sinking into a clubby leather chair in her suite at Kansa: City's Muehlebach Hotel, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had just begun telling newsmen her views on human rights in Asia and Africa. Suddenly a door opened and in strolled two of her old Democratic comrades-in-arms. former President Harry Trumon and his

beaming wife Bess. After shaking hands with Truman and kissing Bess on the cheek, Mrs. Roosevelt buttonholed Harry, led him toward the reporters. "Join us." said she. "It was just being asked questions no human being in the world could answer." Replied Truman with a grin: "Well, I can't help you then."

In London, onetime child-prodigy Violinist Yehudi Menuhin, 38, who recently caught chicken pox from his son Gerard Yehudi Anthony Gould ("Smilhy") Menuhin, 6, emerged biotchily from a twoweck quarantine and sadly eyed his unstrung concert schedule. "I guess I was strung concert schedule. "I guess I was the work of the concert of the concert of the concert of the concert of the control of the con-

Vacationing in Havana, prose-gushing Scapes-Howard Columnist Robert Ruork skillfully leaked word that he had sold his African know-how, plus movie rights to Something of Value, his new novel featuring the Mau Mau unpleasantness in Kenya, to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for a whopping \$450.000.

Over meatballs and tomato sauce in a Respoiltan cafe, onetime New York Vice Car Chorles ("Lucky") Luciono. 57, amounced to a newsman that he was all astraight as a haberdasher. Luciano. confined to the Naples neighborhood by a strict police order (True: Nov. 29) chorled over his new prospect: Jost picture tied over his new prospect: Jost picture that a gouging landlord was delaying the opening of Honest Businessman Lucianois new shop, Growled Lucky: "They are try, into to fig me on the rent." Asked whether goods. Lucky contemplated a meatball her said: "I think I'll run the joint perfect his large to the property of the point perfect his large to the property of the property of



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LOS ANGELES







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sonally. Luciano ought to be an even better draw behind the counter than goodlooking dames."

In Albany New York's state senate convened and pondered the first weighty bill of its new session: a measure propos ing that Republican Citizen Thomas E Dewey be permitted to buy his old desk as a memento of his twelve years in the governor's mansion. If the bill fails to pass, the desk will remain state property and will probably replace the substitute being used by New York's new Democratic Governor W. Averell Harriman.

In his flossy mansion in California's San Fernando Valley, angel-faced Schmalz Pianist Liberace, 34, surrounded by some 40,000 get-well messages, announced that



LIBERACE

he had taken off 17 lbs. and recovered from the heart strain that laid him up last month.

With his eye fixed on Cinemactress Zsq. Zsa Gabor, whom he has gallantly promsed to marry. Dominican Playboy Porfirio Rubirosa dispatched two lawyers to the Mexican divorce mill at Cuernavaca. Their legal mission: to find out if Rubirosa's estranged fourth wife. Five-and-Dime Heiress Barbara Hutton, was entitled, during a recent fling in Cuernavaca to call herself Princess Troubetzkoy. Rubirosa's likely ploy if Babs is still billing band, Lithuanian Prince Igor Troubetz riage to Babs would thus be 'egally null. In that happy event, Rubirosa could soon and good friend Zsa Zs-



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#### MEDICINE

#### Yellow Fever

"Yellow fever." says Dr. Fred L. Soper. director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, "is not a dead duck. It has not been conquered, and it has not been eliminated as a permanent threat to the U.S. U.S. public-health officers, who thought they had closed the book on yellow fever long ago, are being warned not to take recent U.S. immunity for granted. Towndwelling mosquitoes, Aëdes aegypti, which carry the virus, are found in a continuous belt reaching from El Salvador through Mexico and into much of the U.S. Most of the U.S. South (all the territory below a line drawn from Yuma, Ariz, to the northeast corner of New Mexico and across the continent to where Virginia and North Carolina meet the Atlantic) is infested with these mosquitoes. In this area -one-third of the country-the disease could flare up at any time.

Most recent outbreaks of yellow fever in the Americas have been spread by native, jungle-dwelling mosquitoes that cannot be wiped out with DDT. The fever has hit mostly jungle-dwelling people. who cannot all be vaccinated (because the vaccine cannot stand heat, and refrigeration is impossible in the wilds of Central America). But last year's outbreak in Trinidad showed how easily the disease can leap from jungle to town, Army medics point out that the southern U.S., swarming with Aëdes aegypti and unvaccinated people, would be a prime target for bacteriological warfare with yellowfever virus. But so far the U.S. is the only country in the Americas that is doing nothing to get rid of its aegypti.

#### Surgeon's Day

Mrs. Harley Stansberry of Sterling Colo., did some heavy washing in her basement two months ago, and she was extra careful to empty her tub of lye water well away from little Mike, who was playing on the floor near by. But Mike 28 months found the drain hose and some of the lye solution was still in it. Mike swallowed and screamed. His mother rushed him to a doctor, who gave him mineral oil and kept him on soothing milk and ice cream for three weeks. But one morning Mike could no longer swallow: scar tissue had closed his esophagus (gullet). He was driven 124 miles through a snowstorm to Denver's Colorado General Hospital. There, Mike was fed intravenously and through a tiny plastic tube forced through his esophagus, to build him up for surgery.

At 8:30 one morning last week, Chief Surgeon Henry Swan II began a daring and radical operation. Its aim: to give Mike an artificial esophagus, made from a part of the intestine.

To the Higtus, With the small patient under ether. Dr. Swan made a huge incision to open chest and abdomen. He pulled out a loop of the jejunum (uppermost part of the small intestine) and cut it off near the duodenum. Carefully he worked the long, free end upward to the diaphragm. For a time Dr. Swan had to turn his attention back to the dangling duodenum (see chart); he made a Tjunction by stitching its attached bit of iciunum into the intestinal tract a couple of feet below the original cut (making a natural outlet for digestive juices).

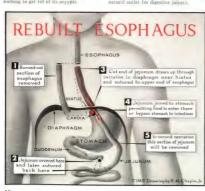


MIKE STANSBERRY For a lye detector, a new gullet.

Next, Dr. Swan spread Mike's ribs and began probing for the esophagus. He found that its lower end, where it joins the stomach, was unburned. He kept going until he found the upper end; it was also unburned. But in between was a cut that out.

Now it was time to use the replacement tube, i.e., the severed jejunum. Dr. Swan cut a slit in the diaphragm beside the hiatus (where the esophagus normally passes through the diaphragm). Then, through the slit he pulled up the jejunum with its trailing tentacles of arteries and veins. Four and a half hours after operation's start, he was able to begin the fine sewing necessary to join the jejunum to the upper end of the esophagus. This gave Mike a short-circuited digestive tract: throat to gullet to jejunum, with the stomach and duodenum as spectators. Dr. Swan now had a choice. He could close Mike up, as originally planned, and finish the operation after jejunum and esophagus had grown together. Or he might go right ahead and make the necessary connection with the stomach. "How's your patient?" Dr. Swan asked the anesthesiologist for the dozenth time. "Doing fine," came the answer. Dr. Swan decided that Mike was strong enough to let him go ahead at once.

Two-Way Digestion. At the hiatus, Dr. Swan pulled the jejunum over, made an opening in its side, and stitched it to the mouth of the stomach. What distinguished his technique from similar operations for this purpose was that he was careful to hook up with the cardia, part of the valve which keeps acid stomach juices from percolating back up toward vinced, the patient would later have ulcers or other upsets.) This stitching done. Mike had two digestive tracts, beginning with the inverted "Y" at the hiatus,



At 3:30, Dr. Swan at last began sewing up membranes and muscles to close the wound.\* When Mike came to, he had a plastic tube running through his mouth and his new substitute espohagus into his stomach. He would be fed that way for several days, to allow the tissue to heal undisturbed.

unisturied.

Dr. Swan plans to operate again in a few weeks, after the new esophagus and few weeks, after the new esophagus and their blood supply is assured. This time, the knifework will be relatively easy: simply to cut away the bypass stretch of jejunum—then no longer needed—from the top of the stomach to the bottom of the duodenum. Then Mike's food will have no choice but to travel the conventional course it always took, before he got inquisitive about the black howe on the

#### Backyard or Garage?

The notion of prepaid medical care by physicians practicing in groups has no stronger advocate than Shipbuilder Henry Kaiser. He has built the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan into a 475,000member concern with 507 doctors and twelve hospitals (TIME, June 29, 1953). And for a long time the Kaiser plan had no more high-pressure booster than Author Paul (Microbe Hunters) de Kruif, the nation's best-known writer on medical subjects. Twelve years ago, no superlative was too sweeping for De Kruif's praise of scientific and efficient group practice as against individual care by the old-fashioned family doctor. The old way, said De Kruif (a Ph.D. in bacteriology, but no M.D.), was like tinkering with an automobile with a pair of pliers in the backvard instead of taking it to a wellequipped garage.

Last week Writer de Kruif recanted. In GP, published by the American Academy of General Practice, he violently attacked group practice in general, and the Kaiser plan in particular. Wrote De Kruif: "[I was | sold a bill of goods. that the ancient, close, personal relation between doctors and their patients-that's the pride and the unique distinction of family physicians-was no longer necessary . . . The good old family doctor? He'd soon be a relic replaced by integrated groups of specialists, all streamlined under an ultramodern hospital roof . . . It dazzled me to watch the plan's huge profits build and actually pay off beautiful hospitals. I fell for the plan's economics offering what seemed complete surgical and medical care for a few dollars a month.

"But now . . . I know that . . . its

O A similar operation was developed in Russia, where an open jar of concentrated subpartial acid is often set between the inner and outer panes of atoms windows to keep the data from frostine. Children sometimes set at the jar Thanks to such accidents, Resultine arterial acid of the set of the partial acid of the partial

physicians are not servants of their patients—but, primarily, of the bookkeeping of the plan. It isn't the condition of his patient that dictates the time and care the doctor devotes to the sufferer: it's the red and black of the plan's economics . . . [That] isn't the kind of medicine I'd pick for my family."

At least one member of De Kruif's family disagrees. His son David, 35, has been a Kaiser doctor since his residency six years ago in Oakland's Permanente Foundation Hospital. A heart specialist, he is now one of a doctor group which runs a clinic under Kaiser contract in San Leandro.

#### Capsules

¶ A "middle way" plan for compulsory mational health insurance went into effect in Sweden, replacing voluntary plans which (with state aid) had covered 65% of the population. To extend coverage to all citizens, the state will now triple its payments, to \$150 million a year, and will raise the money by an unpopular hike in liquor taxes. Unlike the British system, which foost the entire door, \$10.00 million year, and will consider the entire door, \$10.00 million year, and will consider the entire door, \$10.00 million year, and the entire door, \$10.00 million year, and year, year

half price, but there will be no free wigs or spectacles. Queen Louise signed up as Subject No. 231103—her husband. King Gustaf, is the only one of 7,150,000 Swedes not entitled to the plan's buendles that complex chemicals called anti-ensymes cut down acid formation in the mouth and therefore tooth decay. Three Rochesher (N.V.) researchers ran careful tests and reported; the anti-ensymes reduce acidity all right—but not in the im-decay usually occurs.

¶ It is never bad to pick up a crying baby unless he has already been spoiled by being picked up too often at the slightest whimper, Sheffield's Professor Ronald S. Illingworth wrote in the British Medical Journal. The only time it is right to let a child "cry it out" is when he is being broken of a crying habit for which parents are to blame.

¶ Encouraged by improvement in about two-thirds of 2,100 mental patients treated with tranquiliting drugs—chlor-promazine and reserpine (Thus, June 14, Nov, 8)—New York state authorities decided to make them available for all suitable cases among the 112,000 in state hospitals. Not cures for any mental illness, the drugs make patients more responsive to other forms of treatment.



THIS SMILING CHILD never had a chance to valle on her own two Leet: two years aso, when Boston-born Constance De Statis was only eight months old, she had a new clasti litness that caused gangeren in her than the control of the con

#### SPORT

#### Renaissance in Raleigh

After piling up a comfortable first-half lead (52-34) against Duke's Blue Devils. the visiting basketball team from North Carolina State slowed down and started to take it easy-a tactic designed to drive any coach to distraction. It was enough to turn State's Everett Case, 53, into a rednecked jumping jack, who bounced and yapped along the sidelines until his boys got back on the ball. Just in time, North Carolina State, led by a pair of gangleshanks named Cliff Dwyer (6 ft. 10 in.) and Ronnie Shavlik (6 ft. 8 in.) found the range again, and State ran out the game 96-91 All season North Carolina State has

played spectacular basketball. Beaten only

with him. Half a dozen of his schoolboy stars, seasoned by service basketball, started winning games for Coach Case.

Case kept right on recruiting the gawky giants who make up winning basketball teams. And when State ran off with six straight conference titles, baskethall became so popular in Raleigh that homegame crowds added up to as many as 265,-000 a season. Shrimpers from Southport on the coast and lumbermen from west Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountains turned up in Raleigh to root for the Wolfpack.

Stepped-Up Recruiting, So successful was Case that other members of North Carolina's Big Four (Duke, the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest) were forced to step up their own recruiting. Case still outdid them. His agents roamed



NORTH CAROLINA STATE'S SHAVLIK (No. 84) SCORING AGAINST DUKE On the sideline, a hopping Hoosier.

once-by Villanova, when State's Dwver was out of action with an infected elbow -the Raleigh boys stood third in the nation after Kentucky and Duquesne.\* The North Carolina State Wolfpack, regarded a few years ago as just a bunch of puppies. is one of basketball's big success stories.

Hopped-up Hoosier, When Coach Case went to Raleigh (in 1046). North Carolina State was the Little Man of Southern Conference basketball and little more than a mouthful for Duke or the University of North Carolina. After a few years in Raleigh the hopped-up little Hoosier coach worked a remarkable transformation. Case. who had put in a long apprenticeship coaching high-school basketball in Indiana, wisely brought an experienced squad along

\* But last week Kentucky lost its first ho game in twelve years; it was knocked off by Georgia Tech. 59-58, while Duquesne was upset far afield. Cliff Dwyer, for example, star center of this year's team, was once the property of Kentucky's peerless proselytizer, "Baron" Adolph Rupp. But when Dwyer dropped out of Kentucky for a year to polish up his studies at Chipola Iunior College in Marianna, Fla., Case latched onto him and turned him into a champion. Pivotman Shavlik from Denver, won by Case in a recruiting tug-of-war, now is the Wolfpack's bread and butter player. Now State would like nothing better

than to prove its strength against frontrunning Kentucky, but for one reason or another. Rupp never finds the Wolfpack on his schedule. And there is no chance that the two teams will meet in a postseason tournament game. State's enthusiastic recruiting led to a suspension from this year's NCAA playoffs. With the best of a long line of good teams on his hands. Coach Case will have to settle for one more conference championship.

#### Trouble at the Track

Italy's race tracks were deserted and shut down. Horses stood idle in their stalls, horseplayers were desolate and bookmakers were no busier than drugstore cowboys. Cause of the crisis: a misplaced decimal point.

Last fall the Italian government looked around for new funds to plug a deficit in its Soccorso Invernale (Winter Help for the Needy). Already taxed were theaters, movies, authors' copyrights, railroad tickets, streetcar fares, ski lifts and admission tickets to gambling casinos and race tracks. The next step, the government decided, was to tax track bets as well. Last year Italian horseplayers bet 30 billion lire (\$48.000.000), and 1% of that sum would have been ample to help the Winter Help. But a clerk in the Ministry of Interior tripped over his decimals in drafting the law. He made the tax 10% instead of 1%. Interior Under Secretary Guido Bisori sent the bill to Parliament without

checking the figures. In the Lower Chamber, Christian Democrat Deputy Antonio Folchi, a man who knows his way around the tracks, objected, but his complaints found few supporters: hardly a deputy wanted to go on record as opposed to worthy Winter Help. No sooner was the 10% tax enacted when Italians began deserting the races. Many started betting among themselves. Without revenues from track betting and gate receipts, the governmentcontrolled agency that puts up prize money announced that it could no longer guarantee purses. Some owners were offering horses to slaughterhouses at knockdown prices. The tracks were forced to shut down and more than 50,000 trainers, jockevs. grooms and stableboys were thrown out of work, might soon become eligible for Winter Help.

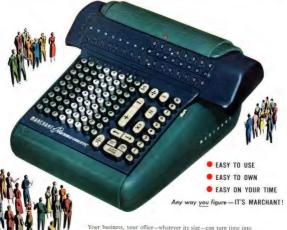
Last week desperate Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Medici conferred with Premier Mario Scelba, ordered a new bill drafted, promised that the decimal point would be put in its proper place.

#### Four-Minute Philosopher

Can a man learn anything about life from sport? One notable answer comes from famed Miler Roger Bannister, first to run a faster-than-four-minute mile (3:59.4) and now house physician at London's St. Mary's Hospital. Writes Dr. Bannister, 25, in the BBC magazine, The me a limited pedestrian philosophy, but it has taught me one thing: the need to make decisions. Sooner or later in sport we run up against situations which are too big for us to manage. In real life we can dodge them. We can play hide-and-seek with reality . . . In sport we cannot. It shakes our roots with its confusing pattern of success and failure . . . Quick decisions are needed. As a result, sport leads to the most remarkable self-discovery of our limitations as well as our abilities. It was sport that . . . made it easier for me to think about the parallel stress that faces us in real life."

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#### RELIGION

#### Words & Works

¶ The Methodists hunched a "chain of prayer" that will last until 19,6. More than 1,000 Methodist churches throughton the country have agreed to apportion an assigned 24-hour period among members so that at least two people will be praying at any given time. Zwo or more Retween 6,000 and 100,000 church members will have participated by year's end. Main subject for prayer: peac.

¶ Dr. X. Burnett Macruder, radio and TV coordinator for the Louisville Council of Churches, told the Louisville Minister and Association that they are too casual about broadcasting and telecasting. "The Protestant clergy is in danger of taking a colorless, common-denominator approach, Ministers do not evaluate [Draadcast] of Ministers do not evaluate [Draadcast] of the protection of the control of the control erm minister is skillful in the art of almost savine somethine.

The Episcopal Church Annual for 1955 reported a batch of record totals for 1954. Church members increased 4.175%, to 2., 907,331. and the clerny increased by 124, to a total of 7,367. Baptisms rose 7,08% over 1953. to 121,463. and confirmations gained 9,05%. to 104,014. Contributions rose a whopping 21,330%, to the alltime rose a whopping 21,330%, to the alltime.

## high of \$125.532.521. B. I. Retires

The flint-hard mind and steely pen of Bernard Iddings Bell, canon of the Episcopal Church, educator and high churchman, have struck many a light for Christians. Last week, Dr. Bell, 68. retired in the dark.

Blindness (from acute glaucoma) has stopped Canon Bell's work as "Episcopal Representative" on the campus of the University of Chicago. The assignment was always broad-part of his church's policy of freeing one of its most distinguished writer-preachers from specific duties. Bell made his job a kind of unofficial chaplaincy to the university's brightest brains, answering questions, enlivening bull sessions and putting the things of the spirit in terms intellectuals were willing to listen to. His influence spread far beyond the campus through his tireless writing (Crisis in Education, Crowd Culture). His cant-hating, spade-calling honesty brought thousands of clergymen to his lectures-often to hear themselves taken apart.

Since he went blind a year ago. Dr. Bell has written little. He sits in his study, smoking like a smudge pot and talking to his many friends by telephone. His write dials the number and he begins as he always has: "This is B. I." He will stay on at Chicago as Consultant on Christian Education—"an honorific title." he says, "to give me status in the church, but with no functions at all."

One function even a muffled Bell could be counted on to keep up: his sharp talk. Last week he waggled his bulldog jaw at



Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell The line is still busy.

a visitor who mentioned the "current religious revival." B. I. snorted. "Religion has become a fad." he said. "There's an awful lot of people joining the church, but what it means I don't know. I'm not sure it means anything... It's too easy to be in the church."

#### Exit Lines

Men talk their way through life, but the best remembered words they utter are often their last. The mystery of death seems to touch the most commonplace sayings with power and portent. Edifying compilations of last words were highly



ETHAN ALLEN AT TICONDEROGA
"Well, God damn 'em, let 'em wait."

valued in the days when people spoke of "making a good death." The latest such anthology throws edification to the winds. In his Dictionary of Last Words (Philosophical Library; \$\$). Editor Edward S. Le Contre includes the irrelevancies of declaration of the control of the co

Some ride grandly through the dark door with banners dying and speeches set. Saints often talk as though they were going home. Viced, now is the time to arise and go!" said St. Teress of Avils. "The good time which is Thy will; the hour when I must leave my exile and my soul shall enjoy the tulliliment of all her desire!" St. John the Evangelist was also eager to leave. "Thou has invited to the state of the said of the sai

Some are dragged through the door asking for just a little more time, Mussolini (to his executioner): "But ... but ... ... Mr. Colone!". Pope Alexander VI: "I a parson told Ethan Allen (a. relizious an awho took Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress") that the angels were waiting for him. Allen exploded: "Waiting. and the Conference of the continuation of the protaining and the continuation of t

Some are resigned or bewildered. Beethoven had asked for wine: when it finally came he said: "Too bad! Too bad! It's too late!" As the plane in which he was riding was about to crash. George C. Atcheson Jr., diplomatic aide to General Mac-Arthur, said: "Well, it can't be helped." Tokstoy: "I do not understand what I have to do." Thomas Arnold, headmaster of Ruxby: "Ah, very well,"

Some manage jokes. Said Grammarian Dominique Bouhours: "I am about to—or I am going to—die; either expression is used." Asked how high he could lift his arm, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said "Well, high enough to hit you, doctor."

Some think of others, Said Oueen Marie Antoinette, after she stepped by accident on her executioner's foot: "Monsieur. I beg your pardon." "Let not poor Nelly ' said Charles II of his mistress. Nell Gwyn. And George M. Cohan's last words were of his wife: "Look after Agnes." But few have left behind them last words as filled with dignity and grace as those of an Indian chief named Crowfoot, leader of the Blackfoot Confederacy: "A little while and I will be gone from among you, whither I cannot tell. From nowhere we come, into nowhere we go. What is life? It is a flash of a firefly in the night. It is a breath of a buffalo in the winter time. It is as the little shadow that runs across the grass and loses itself in the sunset."

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### EDUCATION

#### Money Talks

U.S. big business, foundations and the colleges continued to report a cheering ground swell of private aid to education: The Methodist Board of Education announced that more than \$28 million was donated to Methodist colleges during 1954. \$11 million from foundations (e.g., Ford. Rockefeller), the rest from business concerns, church groups and individuals.

¶ Du Pont will spend \$800,000 on education in 1055-56; \$75,000 will finance graduate study by high-school teachers of science and mathematics: the balance will go for advanced scientific training and research in more than 100 universities and

I To promote study of international legal problems, the Ford Foundation gave \$4.650.000 to four top U.S. law schools olumbia, Harvard, Michigan, Stanford, @ Bethlehem Steel announced that \$321,-000 has been granted in the past two years to 30 privately endowed institutions under a special alumni plan: each young man, after four months in the company's college-graduate training program, automatically qualifies his alma mater (if privately endowed) for an unrestricted \$3,000 gift from Bethlehem. Said Bethlehem Board Chairman Eugene G. Grace: "| Thus | Bethlehem gives recognition to the fact that four years of education cost a college more than it receives from the students in tuition . . . and that his edu-cation makes the college graduate a valuable asset in the conduct of Bethlehem's



When the San Francisco Board of Education arbitrarily decreed that no teacher might work for or against any candidate for any local office (TIME, Jan. 3), it might have expected trouble. But it could hardly have anticipated the sort of embarrassment it suffered last week. Its challenger: conscientious Mary K. Ryan, president of the Teachers' Association of San Francisco and for 30 years one of the most respected teachers in the city.

Guided by Lawyer Joseph Alioto, Mary Ryan and five other prominent teachers wrote to Mayor Elmer Robinson urging him to reappoint Chairman Charles Foehn of the Board of Education, the only memher to vote against the political gag. Then, tion would be noticed, they wrote letters in favor of various candidates to the city health system and the city retirement system boards. Thus defied, the Board of firing six of the city's too teachers? Or should it simply try to overlook the whole offnir?

Last week 250 citizens jammed into the board's regular meeting to see what it would do. At first the members-Chairman Foehn presiding-hemmed and hawed. Finally, one member moved that the political gag be reconsidered. The



SAN FRANCISCO'S RYAN For insubordination, a pat on the back.

move was defeated 4 to 3, but with Foehn's vote, this was a gain of two "ayes" for the teachers. Then the board tried to squeeze out of its predicament by considering an amendment excluding the health and retirement systems from its rule. It never mentioned the six insubordinate teachers, left the pertinent documents in the case sitting quietly in the board attorney's files. "And I guess that's where they're going to stay," said Attorney Irving Brever. "I've received no instructions to do anything about the matter.

Far from disapproving Teacher Ryan's tactics. Mayor Robinson wrote to thank her and her fellow teachers for their "civic-minded interest." But Mary Ryan herself is not through yet. At the risk of job and pension, she intends to continue the fight until the political gag on her colleagues is removed entirely. Said her attorney: "The board is obviously not going to meet our challenge. But we're going to keep peppering them with this thing. We may even make a legitimate when the time comes and the various

#### The Toads of Clayesmore

By Eton and Harrow standards, strange things happen on the playing fields of Clayesmore, A small (200 pupils), prolieves in strenuous academic fare as well as in teaching its boys to fell trees, lay bricks, mix concrete, build walls, weave baskets. It also likes them to study nature scientific circles were buzzing over just how far Clavesmore will go. The school had suddenly emerged as a full-fledged authority on the toad.

If there is one thing that Clayesmore

TIME, JANUARY 17, 1955

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has plenty of, it is toads. Every winter hundreds of little corpses litter the highway, and hundreds of live toads congregate to breed in the school's lake or empty swimming pool. How do the toads get there? In 1950 Biology Teacher H. J. Moore collected a band of boys, started them on a Kinsey-type study of the annual migration. Through snow and sleet and dark of night, the study has gone on ever since.

Garters & Shorts. To gauge the size of the migration, the boys spent morning after morning counting corpses before classes. But keeping track of the live toads proved infinitely more difficult. The boys tried putting elastic garters on them. only to find that the toads could easily shake them off. Then they tried painting the toads, but no paint would stay. They even tried sewing little numbered "running shorts" on them, soon discovered that clothing a wriggling toad in the dark. often in heavy rain and cold weather. is just about impossible. Finally, "with some reluctance." they hit upon the idea

of cutting off a toe.

Through the 21 to 75 days it takes all the toads to complete their migration night patrols watched in all weathers. They learned that the male toads outnumbered the females two to one, that the males walked while the females hopped as well. They also learned that in a 24hour period of the migration, the average toad covers at least three-quarters of a mile, that he will refuse to eat en route, no matter how many worms are dangled in front of him. Occasionally the males fight over a female, and the fights sometimes turn into a regular free-for-all. Gradually the boys' notebooks began to fill with observations: "ath March, 1952. In order to measure certain migrating males. I gathered them together and one or two were entangled on the ground. The others approached the scrum and joined in the fun, everyone kicking and croaking,

How Do They Know? The habits of the toad are certainly mysterious. Why is it that they always insist on climbing over an obstacle, even when it would be far easier to go under? And how do they know where their breeding ground is? They seem to follow no particular leader, nor do they travel in processions or with any apparent system whatsoever. To find out whether they might be following their sense of smell, the boys smeared the toads nostrils with Vaseline, but the uncooperative toads promptly wiped it off.

All in all, there are many puzzles the boys could not solve. But after four years they did collect enough data for Teacher Moore to write a learned paper. Last week Clayesmore got its reward: its final report-"Some Observations on the Migration of the Toad (Bulo Bulo Bulo)"filled the entire current issue of no less a publication than the British Journal of Herpetology. Said Headmaster D. P. M. Burke proudly: "A valuable educational experience. Just the sort of thing we are trying to encourage at Clavesmore," Next project for the boys: the autumn migration of the toad.

#### Neglected Brain Power

Are U.S. schools, preoccupied with the "average" child neglecting the training of uncommonly bright children? Schoolteacher Katherine P. Chambers raises the question after a year-long study of 341 "gifted" (I.O.s of 135 and up) men and women who attended St. Louis public schools during the '20s. Among her find-

G Because of run-of-the-mill teaching and subject matter, some high I.Q. pupils were bored in school, failed to get top grades. Nor did most feel that skipping grades had helped much; in fact, separated from their friends, they often suffered isolation as "teacher's pets" and "brains. Q Of the bright pupils reporting, 7% failed to finish high school; another 14% never got to college, and of those who did, only 76% got degrees. Main reasons



ST. LOUIS'S CHAMBERS Teacher's pet needs help.

for this high fall-out rate: financial difficulties, lack of interest, parental resistance to "useless" further education. d As adults, although all have jobs at a higher level than the general population, too many are working at jobs (e.g., machine operator, mail carrier, freight han-

dler) that do not utilize their full abilities. Teacher Chambers believes that, despite progress made in educating gifted children in the past two decades (notably in California. Ohio and New York City), much brain power is still going to waste. Among the possible remedies: special counselors to identify high I.Q. pupils as early as the first grade, advanced courses or classes, parent-teacher cooperation to encourage the gifted child's development without alienating him from his school pals. The U.S. is now spending disproportionately more time and effort on the handicapped than on training the children who should be its future scientists, scholars, spokesmen.

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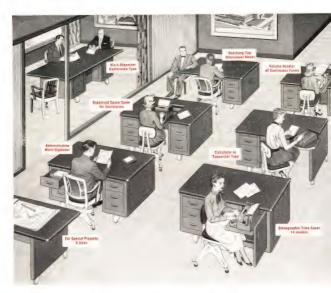
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tive gets more done, with less strain, has a clear, relaxed mind and body to devote to management.



New-Found Piero della Francesca Painting Beneath the plaster, sorrowing eyes.

#### Renaissance Find

The little (pop. 12,600) Italian town of Borgo San Sepolcro, lying in the fertile valley of the upper Tiber, has a proud boast; one of its townsmen was the great Renaissance painter and mathematician, Piero della Francesca (circa 1418-92). Legend has it that Piero was a fatherless boy who took the name of his mother Francesca. He studied at Florence, returned to Borgo San Sepolero to get his first major commission, traveled through Italy painting in Rimini, Ferrara, Rome, Arezzo and Urbino, then settled down to spend his last 14 years in his native town compiling two mathematical treatises. Latterday Sansepolcrans prided themselves on owning three of Piero's major works, and kept alive the hope that more would one day come to light.

Last month workmen in Borgo San Sepolero were remodeling a building that was, in Piero's time, the church of San't Agostino, but has, since been turned into a movie theater and the home of the local symphony. While repairing a wall in what was some the apper, a workman touched a was some the apper, a workman touched a ciscan murs who took over the church in the 16th century: it broke-away under his hand. Henoral the bulster was a lifesized painting of a haloed young man after-haried while wide topac exes, One look was enough to send Giuseppe Nome, the man enough to send Giuseppe Nome, the Three days later an impressive array of government art experts descended on Borgo San Sepolcro. After spending a full day in careful inspection, Professor Ugo Procacci, director of Florence's Department of Restorations, announced: "The decision to attribute the painting to Piero decision to attribute the painting to Piero decision to attribute as unamous. Even if the painting is not mentioned in original ources, it emerges beyond challence. From careful and the control of the painting is not mentioned in original course, it can be a supported by the control of the contr

The find may well boost interest in the very great Remissance painter who had all but dropped from sight 400 years after his death. Famed in his day as one of Italy's greatest masters of mathematical perspective. Piero trademarked his matical perspective. Piero trademarked his translacent atmosphere, and his ability to use form and light to give flesh tones an almost silver, sheen. It took the followers of Cezanne, with their taste for color and geometric form. In start Piero's comeback they make the properties of the substantial properties.

Just what Piero's original masterpiece louked like will never he fully known for only the head, shoulders and torso of his haloed young man remain. The rest of the future was apparently destroyed generations ago, when the church wall was cut away for a doorway and a new partition added.

#### Helmets with Weather Vanes

An odd and striking book—the Greek text of the 8th century B.C. post Hesiod. faced by illustrations by one of France's leading modern painters, '2-ye-var-lold Georges Braque—is making art news in of France's leading art dealers, the work was lost during the war years, was completed by Braque only two months ago. The Soo limited edition, published this week, was haited as "a perfect leading or proof that "Braque is one of the great creative spirits of modern art."

But for most viewers the 23 Brique drawings will have an eerie dimension. Braque attempts to break the barriers of a dead language and recapture the almost childlike are when giants. Titans and nymphs shared the world with mortals and Olympian gods. The attempt, in the words of one French critic becomes something akin to "adventurous voyages in the half-shadows of the irrational."

Both subject and style are of Braque's own choosing, "Hesiod's Theogonyo has been one of my favorites ever since I read it for the first time in school." Braque explains, "Every line inspires a picture," To capture the inspirations Braque has used a continuous, supple line, adding a note of childlike wonder to the Greek motifs by giving his warriors helmets with weather vanes, picturing chariots racing serenely through the heavens on scrawled bicycle wheels. To critics who note that his drawings for the new book-done over the last 22 years-have a remarkable sameness in style. Braque explains simply: "Hesiod's gods have been fixed in my mind ever since I read the book. Hesiod's poetry is timeless.



BRAQUE "THEOGONY" DRAWING Behind the lines, half-shadows.

....







ARCHAIC APOLLO AND CHARIOTEER MARKED GREEK VICTORY OVER CARTHAGE









The coins shown on this page, currently on display at Harvard University's Fogg Museum, are all from the collection of Utilities Executive Arthur Stone Dewing They include such rarities as one of the earliest known coins minted in the Western world (upper left corner) and a coin issued by fabled Croesus, King of Lydia (561-546 B.C.), the first man rich enough to issue coins made of pure gold. (Previous coins were part silver, part gold.) Handsomest of Collector Dewing's antique masterpieces are two coins designed by Syracuse's master-artist Kimon to celebrate the city's victory over Athens (413 B.C.). The revolutionary beauty of the full face view of the nymph Arethusa, on one of them, set a coin style copied throughout the classic world, and still imitated today.







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#### SCIENCE

#### Transplanted Head

In the Soviet Oconek, Georgi Blok describes a sensational exhibit at a recent meeting of the Moscow Surgical Society. On the platform close to the guests of honor stood a large white dog, wagging its tail. From one side of its neck protruded the head of a small brown puppy (see cut). As the surgeons watched, the puppy's head bit the pearest white ear. The white head snarled.

The two-headed dog, no freak of nature, was the latest product of Surgeon Vladimir Petrovich Demikhov, chief of the organ-transplanting laboratory of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, Dr. Demikhov, says Blok, started in a small way by replacing the hearts of dogs with artificial blood pumps. Next, he planted a second heart in a dog's chest, removing part of a lung to make room for it. The extra heart continued its own rhythm, beating independently of the original heart

After repeating this operation many times, Dr. Demikhov could keep twohearted dogs alive for as long as 24 months. Sometimes the original heart stopped beating first. Then the second heart carried the burden until it failed too.

Encouraged by his successes, Dr. Demikhov tried the reverse operation. He removed most of the body of a small puppy and grafted the head and forelegs to the neck of an adult dog. The big dog's heart, as Blok tells the story, pumped blood enough for both heads. When the multiple dog regained consciousness after the operation, the puppy's head woke up and yawned. The big head gave it a puzzled look and tried at first to shake it off.

The puppy's head kept its own personality. Though handicapped by having almost no body of its own, it was as play-

ful as any other puppy. It growled and snarled with mock fierceness or licked the hand that caressed it. The host-dog was bored by all this, but soon became reconciled to the unaccountable puppy that had sprouted out of its neck. When it got thirsty, the puppy got thirsty and lapped milk eagerly. When the laboratory grew hot, both host-dog and puppy put out their tongues and panted to cool off. After six days of life together, both heads and the common body died.

Dr. Demikhov's two-headed dog, Blok points out, was not a mere stunt. It was part of a long-range attempt to learn how damaged organs can be replaced, or how their functions can be performed by mechanical substitutes.

#### Improving the Breed

The British Eugenics Society, founded in Edwardian days, is a group of 500 peers, schoolteachers, scientists and other earnest people devoted to encouraging "the better members of the community to have more children, and the worse to have less," To date, the society has largely stressed the second half of its program. It flatters itself that it has had considerable success in this phase of improving the British breed, e.g., passage of a 1913 law prohibiting marriage for mental defectives, increased use of contraceptives by slumdwelling Britons. Last week in London. Cambridge Physicist Sir Charles Galton Darwin, 67, the society's leader and one of its impressive testimonials (as the fit, surviving grandson of Charles Darwin, cousin of pioneer Eugenicist Sir Francis Galton). decided that the time had come to increase the quantity of England's quality.

Figuring out which families to encourage, confessed Physicist Darwin, is a discouraging problem. "The breed of race



EUGENIST DARWIN One bright child deserves another.

horses has been improved indeed to a remarkable degree . . . We would like to do the same for humanity, but it is a very difficult business deciding what human beings have won the race of life, whereas it is fairly easy to see which people can be classified in ending last." The society's answer: a hand-picked cross section of England's most promising schoolchildren, aged 8 to 13, who are endowed with exceptional scholastic ability, good fellowship and fondness for sport.

Parents of the promising will answer six pages of confidential questions, e.g., on pedigrees, education and other offspring. In the ideal future, the society hopes, parents of the very best pupils will be encouraged to have more of the same, and will get special government grants. On persuading bright boys to marry the right, bright girls, the society is wisely noncommittal: "We hope such pupils will make promising families of their own some day."

### Attention, Inventors!

Tremendous technical advances have been made since World War II, but the nation's soldiers, sailors and airmen are still dissatisfied with much of their combat equipment. To spur on U.S. industrialists, scientists and ordinary basement inventors, the U.S. Department of Commerce last week issued its periodic list of new gadgets and gimmicks needed by the armed forces. Sample items:

¶ A new, puttylike material for oxygen masks that can be molded to fit the individual airman's face-for men who cannot fit standard rubber oxygen masks.

A mechanical device for quickly laying barbed wire on a battlefield. Using present hand methods, it takes nine soldiers six hours to set up a double-apron entanglement 300 yards long and 10 feet wide.

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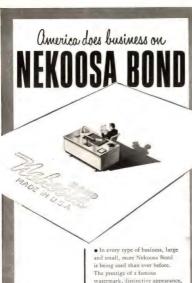
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¶ A "very critical" need is a device to cut the racket of turbojet and jet engines, a growing Air Force public-relations headache (TIME, Oct. 11).

Ever-Populated Valley

In Nature, Professor Raymond, A. Dart Of Witwatersand University tells about a valley in South Africa where humans may have lived continuously ever since humanity began. Such a place is something of a freak because the earliest humans were scarce and furtive creatures, chivled from place to place by changes of environment place to place by changes of environment of the place to place by changes of environment of the place to place by changes of environment of the place of the place

Professor Dart's new finds came from a cave whose mouth is now 16 of t. above the Makapan River in the Transvaal. The cave's original floor is travertier rock, on which lies more than 50 ft. of sedimentary floor, are bones of dustrales/thecus prometheus, a small, spry primate whom Professor Dart considers at least semi-human. Prometheus, he says, at e baboons, may have stood uptribit and may have possessed fire. On the other hand, apparentlysessed fire. On the other hand, apparently-

Prometheus enjoyed the cave for thousands of years, perhaps beginning 200,000 years ago. Then something happened to the cave's mouth. It may have been enlarged by a flood (the river was near then), or perhaps some earth movement directed the current against it. At any rate, the cave filled many feet deep with water-borne gravel. It was still habitable, but prometheus seems to have left.

When anthropologists studied the gravel, they found many stones in it whose sharp edges could not have been formed by random jostling in a river bed. The experts decided that at least 17 bt them were primitive tools. Conclusion of the experts: some kind of toolmaking human moved into the cave' soon after promethese sevacuated.

In other places in the Makapan valley traces of many later humans have come to light—from shambling Neanderthal man down to the modern Bantu. The stone tools, says Professor Dart, filled the last gap. Their discovery "may place within our grasp in a single South African valley a continuous story of human handi-work . . . from the dawn of the Pleistocene to the present day."

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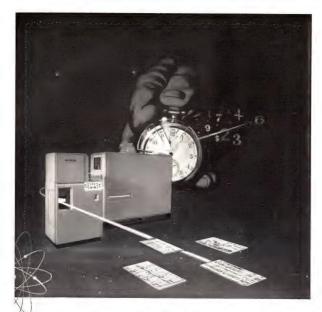
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#### THE PRESS

#### Most Overplayed

After polling a group of its member editors, the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors announced last week the most overplayed newspaper story of 1954; the Sheppard murder case.

#### The No. I Story

To newspaper readers in the South, the No. 1 story is the result of the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in the public schools. How are Southern newspapers covering the story? In the opinion of many a Southern newsman, the papers have done a mediocre job to date. With few exceptions, they have confined coverage largely to wire-service stories



EDITOR McGILL
Silence is deafening.

and the printing of official announcements and speeches on the subject. In Nashville. for example, where the city's two dailies reported that Catholic schools were desegregating completely, neither paper followed up the news to see how well deseg-regation was working. One reason for the lack of enterprise: feeling about segregation runs so high in the South that no matter what stand a paper takes, it is certain to antagonize large groups of its readers. As a result, some dailies, says Atlanta Constitution Editor Ralph McGill. "have taken the position that the less said about desegregation the better-on the theory that if you don't talk about something you dislike, you'll wake up one morning and find that it's gone away."

The Moderates. With segregation deeply imbedded in tradition, most Southern dailies have opposed trying to end it by "judicial fiat." Even liberal Editor Hodding Carter of the Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times, who opposes segregation on "moral grounds," feel but the Supreme Court decision has burt the gradual progress of desegregation in the South by forcing both segregationists and desegregationists to "extreme." But now desegregationists to "extreme." But now pation down, Tuskeger Institute reports that less than one-quarter of Southern dailies surveyed still flatly oppose the court's verdict. "Most papers," says one Louisians newsman, "take the position South will have to make the best of it."

Last week in North Carolina, the biggest paper in the state showed how Southern dailies are making the best of it. The Charlotte Observer (circ. 136,302) opposed a proposal for the state legislature to adopt a "declaration of policy" favoring segregation, saying that debate on such a measure would only "offer a forum . . . for the more importunate voices-a stage and a place in the headlines for opportunists," Most newsmen agree that the biggest newspaper problem is to fight hotheaded extremists on both sides. Such rabble-rousers as Race Agitator Bryant Bowles and Florida Sheriff Willis McCall (TIME. Dec. 13) have been vigorously opposed in the Southern press.

Freedom to Protest. On the other side, newspapers have staunchly defended the right of desegregationists to say what they please. In Jackson (Miss.), a self-styled "Negro emancipator" named Arrington High attacked state officials so savagely in his mimeographed weekly Eagle Eye that he was arrested and fined three times on the charge of "distributing handbills without a permit." The press defended his right to print the weekly, and the county court overturned his last conviction, ruling: "No matter how great the provocation, governmental agencies cannot indulge in indignation . . . The situation [cannot] be helped by an unlawful arrest and conviction.

Actually, many editors admit privately that they favor ending segregation but do not say so in their papers for fear of stiring up dichards and robbing their papers of all editorial influence. For example, in South Carolina, Georgia and Massisaippi, where the state governments have been so the state governments have been so they make the public schools "private." [see newspapers have strongly opposed the plan. In Louisiana, where the legislature decided that measures to enforce desegregation would violate the state police power to maintain "peace and good ore: hardly a dally attacked the decision.

"It would have been like trying to put out a fire by spitting on it." explained one editor. "There wasn't any need to waste munutifue. Everybody knows, even the ammunition. Everybody knows, even the stand up in court and is just a delaying action." But I virginia, many papers have sharply criticized rabid segregations and even blasted Governor Thomas B. study commission with no Negroes on it. While most of the papers caution their the papers caution their

readers to remain calm in the face of desegregation, many of their readers have been hard to convince. Wrote one letterwriter to the Montgomery (Ala.) Advortizer. "Put the little hlacks and whites in the same schools, they associate freely in time. The read of the same schools, they associate freely in time the racial line disappears. What time, the racial line disappears. What then? This: "Will you give me a date?" Yes." And then, Will you marry me? Yes." The minority of papers that have campaigned actively against desegregation are equally outspoken. The Jackson that "Mississippi will man the support of the mixing the races in our public schools."

One big failure of the Southern press in covering desegregation is that most of the news is "crisis news." A riot, strike or attack on a school building makes Page One, as do statements by such extreme



Editor Carter

segregationists as South Carolina's Governor James Byrnes and Georgia's Herman Talmadge. Thus the roaring voices and dramatic news often drown out the even bigger and more dramatic story of the steady, quiet progress that desegregation is making in the South. One remedy for such spotty coverage is the Southern Education Reporting Service, set up by a Ford Foundation grant. Staffed by working newsmen, the service publishes a monthly factual bulletin that reports state by state the progress of desegregation. The bulletin goes to some 25,000 newsmen, educators and public officials. Recently many private citizens have started subscribing also, to fill in the gap in newspaper coverage.

#### The Prisoner

The news tip came to Los Angeles Mirror-News Columnist Paul V. Coates on Christmas Eve. In Riverside, Cabif., Coates was told, a prisoner had been in jail for twelve days. Reason for the prisoner's arrest, as stated in the official rec-

MUSIC

ord: he was "in danger of leading a lewd and immoral life." Age of the prisoner: seven.

In a series of telephone calls. Columnist Coates learned that the child, Larry, whose last name had been kept secret by juvenile authorities, was the son of a quiet, respectable couple living in nearby Eagle Mountain, a 150-house company town where iron ore is mined for Henry Kaiser's Fontana steel mill. To Columnist Coates, the charges against Larry seemed no worse than the offenses of thousands of other curious youngsters of his age. He had said the record, placed his hands under the dress of a little girl, aged five. Why had he been jailed? The authorities said that Eagle Mountain is a community of harddrinking, furnace-tempered miners who might take the law into their own hands. For Larry's own safety, he had to be kept in the detention home, even on Christmas

With that. Coates printed his first angry blast about "the law," which "in its majestic equality, makes more damn fool mistakes." On New Year's Day, with Larry still locked up. Coates drove to Eagle Mountain and talked to the boy's teacher who said that he was just "a normal, average kid." He talked to the townspeople and found them a decent lot, who had even taken up a collection to help Larry's father pay legal expenses. A day later, when Columnist Coates presented the parents on his TV show, the reaction was instantaneous; shocked viewers flooded the station with 700 phone calls, 1,000 letters and several petitions, copies of which had been sent to the State Capitol at Sacramento. California's Governor Goodwin Knight even called Riverside to find out what was going on. Last week little Larry finally got a hear-

ing, closed to press and public, before Judge Russell Waite, After it was over the boy went home with his parents. Judge Waite told Coates that Larry was perfectly normal, should not have been held. The problems could have been adjusted at home easily enough.

At week's end, the angry probation officers challenged Coates's handling of the story, asked: "Do you think you have helped the boy by bringing this out in the open?" Shot back Coates: "No. but I may have helped a thousand other little boys.

For Sale In its own columns and in ads in British and U.S. dailies. Canada's biggest and most influential morning newspaper this week announced that it is for sale. The Toronto Globe & Mail (circ. 236,503), which many newsmen consider the New York Times of Canada, will be sold to a "responsible" bidder by the estates of George McCullagh and William H. Wright. Already mentioned as possible buyers: Roy H. Thomson, Canada's biggest newspaper publisher (TIME, Sept. 14, 19531 and Texas Millionaire Clint Murchison, whose property includes half interest in the big Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd. Estimated minimum acceptable price: \$8,000,000.

#### Debut

In Box No. 35 of the Golden Horseshoe, the place usually reserved for visiting statesmen and royalty, sat a small, aged lady who had once been a washerwoman in Philadelphia. Her name was Anna Anderson. As a girl, her daughter dreamed of singing in this great gilt and plush house. Now, at 52. Contralto Marian Anderson was realizing the dream. The first Negro singer to appear at the Metropolitan, she was making her debut in Verdi's Un Ballo in Maschera,

Overdue, Seats for the Anderson debut sold weeks in advance, with orders from as far away as California. On the day of the performance, the line for standing room began to form at 5130 a.m. At curtain time that night, there were more Negroes in the audience than anyone had ever seen at the Met. The audience waited impatiently through the opening scene, for Anderson would appear only in Scene 2. Her role: the fortuneteller Ulrica, who appears for 27 ominous minutes in order to bring the hero together with another man's wife and to predict his murder. When the curtain rose. Marian Anderson was discovered in a shadowy set, stirring a green-steaming cauldron flanked by a pair of skulls. The great contralto was clearly nervous. Her first notes were parched and shaky, and it was only later, when she reached her smooth upper register, that she began to produce those emotionally charged tones that have moved listeners around the world.

She acted with the dignity and reserve that she has always presented to the public, although she intermittently showed her nervousness during the rest of the haunting scene. Her unique voice-black

velvet that can be at once soft and dramatic, menacing and mourning-stirred the heart as always. But critics who remembered that voice in the past felt that her debut was at least 15 years overdue.

Overgnxious, Although one of the Met's most imposing casts surrounded Contralto Anderson, the performance was full of flaws. Tenor Richard Tucker growled out notes that were too low for him, Soprano Zinka Milanov let her voice swoop and squawk through Act II. and when she flipped a disguising shawl over her face, she looked so much like an animated teacozy that the audience snickered. Only Roberta Peters' pearly coloratura and pert presence were thoroughly pleasant. But for Marian Anderson the evening was a soaring personal triumph. There were eight curtain calls. "Anderson! Anderson!" chanted the standees. and men and women in the audience wept.

"I'm not quite sure it's happening." Contralto Anderson told friends and reporters. Apologizing for her jitters, she added: "A serious person, when beginning anything, is usually a little overanxious. With opening night past, she would be her old self in her next two performances this season (one of them scheduled for her home town of Philadelphia, this week). As for the possibility of other roles at the Met, she said in her modest, impersonal way: "One is so involved in this one, no other has been thought about,

#### Goliath in Milan

Composer Darius Milhaud's urge to giantism began 40 years ago, at a time when he was intriguing the world's musical taste buds with a potage of polytonality sweetened by a dash of essence-ofjazz. His first large work was a musical setting for Aeschylus' Orestes, and it used



CONTRALTO ANDERSON (AS ULRICA) AT THE MET A lifetime's dream in 27 minutes.

whistling winds, human groans and shouts along with percussion accompaniment. Since then, whether acting as French Minister to Brazil or teaching composition at California's Mills College, Milhaud has turned out a compulsive stream of music ranging in quality from excellent to insufferable and in gimmicks from a "spectacle with fireworks" to a suite for a kind of electronic banshee called ondes martenot. His operas. e.g., Christopher Columbus (1928), Bolivar (1943) approached the length of the Wagner marathons. Last week the biggest of Milhaud's operas to date, his Old Testament epic David, had its first stage production at Milan's La Scala, It strained even a house accustomed to spettácolo productions.

David's size comes partly from French Librettist Armand Lunel's story, which includes practically every episode of the Biblical story, partly from Milhaud's use of a 96-voice chorus to chant modern Israeli reaction to the ancient action. The work opens on a CinemaScope-like prospect of old Israel, where young David is chosen by Samuel to be future king while trumpets in the orchestra blare out a forecast of future greatness. After that, scene after scene follows Biblical copy-the slaving of Goliath, David being banished by Saul, war with the Amalekites, Saul's death. After Jerusalem rose symbolically in the background (end of Act III), the Milan crowd cheered and Composer Milhaud himself-badly handicapped by arthritis-came out for a bow

But there was more, much more, all the way to the death of Absalom and finally the anointing of Solomon. Weary Mila-ness leaned forward in their seats expectantly, every time David cheroically sung by Bartione Anselmo Colanni or Saul (Basso Nicola Rossi-Lemeni) seemed about to sear off into an honest aria. The search of the seat of the seat

Critics called David "a noble work." found much of the music that, and concentrated their praise on the backstage heroics involved in hundling the cast of 500, 1200 costumes, 125 different lighting effects and masses of rollable, lighting effects and masses of rollable, lighting tests and the seemed to make little lasting impression, perhaps because of 300 powers with a second to make the little lasting impression, perhaps because of 300 more of the second to make the little lasting impression and the little lasting the lasting the lasting the lasting last lasting the lasting lasting lasting the lasting lasting

#### New Records

Bach: The Brandenburg Concertos (Vienna State Opera Chamber Orchestra conducted by Felix Probaska: Vanguard, 3 LPs. Vienna soloists conducted by Jascha Horenstein; Vox. 2 LPs. The Vanguard set of these masterpieces is played more cohesively and soulfully, particularly in such spots as the dissonant slow movement in Concert No. 1. Vox's interpreta-



Composer Milhaud (in wheelchair) at La Scala\*
A giont urge in 24 scenes.

tions are more rugged and, in the lowtoned No. 6, merrier. Standout performer: the Vanguard trumpeter, who tootles his sky-high part in No. 2 with insolent ease. Vox says it used a "clarino" for the part, which sounds more like a clarinet than a

Donitetti Elizir of Love (Maraberita Carsios, Nicola Monti, Tito Gobbi, Rome Opera chorus and orchestra conducted by Gabriele Samitin' Victor. 2. Pls. A. 123-2 year-old take-off on the Tristan legend involving a desirable and wealthy wench, her two swains, a phony love potion and a weter of sunny tunes (including Lun fus-titus laignima). A painless score, hand-somely performed.

Hoydi: Trumpet Concerto (George Ecklele: Vienna State Open Orchestra conducted by Franz Litschauer; Vanguard, LP. 17. This is must. The solids is brilliant London Trumpeter Eckledie. Who manazed and delighted collectors when he recorded excerpts of the concerto some 20 years ago. His style is effortless, his tone is clear and martial, recalling a soldier prevening himself in his full-dress uniform.

Hersly Koy. Western Symphony (New York (18) Balle (Drhestra conducted by Leon Bartin; Yox, 1. EP). A grab bag of American tunes, Jamous (God Night, Ladices) and infamous (Ry White); western to refer for Geogree Balanchines extens to refer for Geogree Balanchines are the control of the Contr

Mozart: Oboe Concerto in C (Mitchell Miller: Saidenberg Little Symphony conducted by Daniel Saidenberg: Columbia. 1 LP). This disk is recommended as an antidote for aches and pains caused by

some of Hitmaker Mitch Miller's pop creations (he is a Columbia Records executive as well as an oboist). Miller's oboe tone is sweet, his technique impeccable. In the plaintive slow movement, his sense

of graceful phrasing makes Mozart sing. Rieggers Symphony No. 3 (Eastman-Rochester Symphony conducted by Houard Hanon: Columbia Amhattania Composer Vallingtond Rieggers 69, was symphony makes abundant use of tone clusters then fashionable. He is also intertested in more stringent twelve-tune technique, and dips into that idiom every now and then. The work, which won the New and then. The work which won the New 48) is full of dissonance, but consistently strong and appealing.

Blut (Elisabeth Strauss: Wiener Schwarzkopf, Erich Kunz, Emmy Loose, Nicolai Gedda; Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus under Otto Ackermann: Angel, 3 sides of 2 LPs). Not so grand a ball terpiece, this operetta is slighter but in spots even more delightful. A composite of Strauss music not originally written for the stage, the score is full of surprises when sung, some of the waltzes and polhave as orchestra pieces alone. The libretto is preposterous, but offers linguists an unusually rich sampling of Viennese slang, a quaint, native dialect distantly related to German. (Samples: charmusiern, v., to flirt; G'spusi, n., girl friend; Remasuri, n., big shindig; tulli, adj., first-rate. | Soprano Schwarzkopf, veteran of Mozart and Brahms, has a fine romp. General performance and recording: tulli.

\* From left: Baritone Colzani (as D.o.d). Director Margherita Wallmann, Librettist Lunel

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#### RADIO & TELEVISION

#### The Week in Review

Television set a furious pace that it may find hard to keep up. Most of the excitement of the week was generated by dramatic shows. CBS's Best of Broadway resurrected the 1941 hit, Arsenic and Old Lace, and filled it with a star-studded cast that Broadway today would give its eyeteeth to have. As the addlepated Brooklyn sisters who gently practice mass euthanasia on lonely old men. Helen Haves and Billie Burke were the epitome of lethal charm. John Alexander recreated his memorable role of their nephew who believes that he is Teddy Roosevelt (and leads a spirited charge up San Juan Hill every time he gallops upstairs), while Orson Bean managed to bring fresh good humor



HELEN HAVES Arsenic and old pros.

to the part of the only sane member of the zany Brewster family. Peter Lorre and Boris Karloff made a satisfying pair of stumblebum villains. Few TV revivals of old Broadway plays have come off as entertainingly and inventively as Arsenic and Old Load.

NBC's Lux Video Theater did nearly as good a job in its version of the 1950 movie success. Sunset Boulevard. Miriam Hopkins had some big ravaged moments as the faded film star who is convinced that her public still clamors to see her on the screen, but James Daly was altogether too wooden as the young man whose mixed motives of pity and greed turn him into a gigolo and, eventually, a corpse, ABC's U.S. Steel Hour offered another TV version of Henri Bernstein's The Thiel (Kraft TV Theater did the same play in 1952). with Paul Lukas, Diana Lynn, Mary Astor and James Deane. An old-school melodrama. The Thief tells of an idealistic young man who takes the responsibility for an older woman's momentary weakness. The play, as well as the actors, was better in its parts than in its whole, but

it made a satisfactory for minutes on TV.

The week's most-talked-about show was
Ed Murrow's See It Now, which presented a half-hour "conversation" with
Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, directing genius in the making of the atom bomb and
last year (Thus, July 12) denied Security
clearance by a 4-to-1 vote of the Atomic
Entersy Commission.

The show was especially memorable for the impelling quality of Oppenheimer's personality and bearing. The talk ranged from pleasant academic jokes ("There's Panofsky, who is a historian of art. He has two kids-two boys-both physicists. and they are very, very bright boys, and one of them is first in his class at Princeton. The other is second. They call one the 'bright' Panoisky and the other the 'dumb' Panofsky") to Oppenheimer's own ideas of security and secrecy ("There aren't any secrets about the world of nature. There are only secrets about the thoughts and intentions of men. Sometimes they are secret because a man doesn't like to know what he's up to if he can avoid it

Filmed at Princeton, at the Institute for Advanced Study, where Oppenheimer presides as director, the show was a joint of the president of a 23-hour interview. When the show went on the air the CBS for the property of the

#### The New Shows

On the basis of last week's entries, the

low for lovable cuteness. Some samples: Norby (Wed. 7 p.m., NBC) stars David Wayne as vice president of a Pearl River, N.Y. bank and Joan Lorring as his giggling wife. Like all TV investigations of small-town U.S.A., it is suffused in the rosy, nostalgic glow more common to the Nineties than the 20th century, Filmed in color by sponsor Eastman Kodak Co., Norby finds its humor in an uncritical succession of minor disasters for Hero Wayne: he gets his arm caught in the lining of his sleeve; he shakes hands with a statue instead of a friend: he promptly breaks a desk he has been warned to take good care of. The show is one more TV monument to the accepted fatheadedness of the American husband.

Professional Father (Sat. 10 p.m., CBS) has Actor Steve Dunne pretending to be a child psychologist in what are described as "all kinds of hilarious adventures." Helping him to make a chump of himself are his wife. Barbara Billingsley, and the inevitable two children (Ted Marc and Beverly Washburn). As a psycholo-

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gist. Dunne advises other fathers how to deal with their children but, naturally, it takes his all-wise wife to set him right on how to handle his own.

The Bob Cummings Show (Sun. 10:30 p.m., NBC) has a real twist: Bob is a bachelor. But since he lives with his widowed sister and her callow son, viewers are not deprived of any of the dubious delights of family comedy. Bob is also a Hollywood photographer, which permits him to be surrounded by shoals of swooning models as well as a yearning secretary. The plot of the opening show, sponsored by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., was composed of equal parts of slapstick and nonsense, and not even as able a light comedian as Cummings could do much with it.

Way of the World (weekdays, 10:30 a.m., NBC) is a TV soap opera with a difference: it promises to tell its dramatized stories in six to 15 episodes each, instead of going on endlessly. The current sudsy romance (sponsored by the Borden Co.) deals with Claudia Morgan and Philip Reed, who are supposed to be one of Broadway's better-known husband-andwife acting teams. Claudia is growing deaf but won't tell her husband, who worries because she is acting peculiarly.

Program Preview

For the week starting Wednesday, Jan. 12. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

Disneyland (Wed. 7:30 p.m., ABC). Part II of Treasure Island.

Pond's Theater (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., ABC). Gene Raymond in The Hickory Lux Video Theater (Thurs. 10 p.m.,

NBC). Phyllis Thaxter in Penny Serenade. Dear Phoebe (Fri. 9:30 p.m., NBC). With Peter Lawford, Marcia Henderson, Person to Person (Fri. 10:30 p.m., CBS). Ed Murrow interviews Actress Helen Hayes, AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss, The Big Top (Sat. noon, CBS), Circus

telecast in color. Spectacular (Sat. 9 p.m., NBC), Naughty Marietta, with Patrice Munsel,

Alfred Drake. Toast of the Town (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS). Excerpts from Menotti's new opera. The Saint of Bleecker Street.

Goodyear TV Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). Janet Blair in Doing Her Bit. Studio One (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). Sail

with the Tide, with Claude Dauphin and Mai Zetterling. RADIO

Nightwatch (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). Good California crime show Metropolitan Opera (Sat. 2 p.m.,

ABC). Marriage of Figuro. Capitol Cloakroom (Sat. 6:30 p.m.,

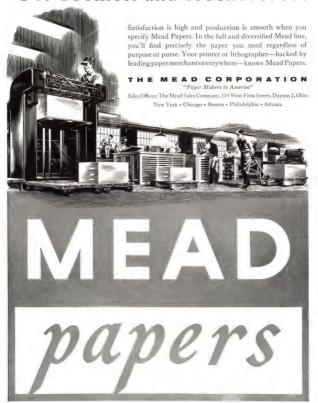
CBS), Introducing the new Senators, New York Philharmonic (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS), Soloist: Pianist Robert Casadesus.

Adventures of the Abbotts (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC 1. A new crime series, Telephone Hour (Mon. 9 p.m., NBC).

Tenor Ferruccio Tagliavini.

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#### CINEMA

#### The Big Money

The top ten "alltime grossers" in the U.S. and Canada, according to Variety's 49th anniversary issue, now include a couple of brand-new titles (Cinerama, White Christmas). The list:

1) Gone With the Wind (1939), \$33.5

million
2) The Robe (1953), \$19 million (esti-

2) The Robe (1953), \$19 million (estimated total revenue)
3) The Greatest Show on Earth (1952),

\$12.8 million
4) From Here to Eternity (1953), \$12.5

million
5) This Is Cinerama (1952), \$12.5 mil-

6) White Christmas (1954), \$12 million (estimated total revenue)

7) Duel in the Sun (1947), \$11.3 million 81 The Best Years of Our Lives (1947),

9) Quo Vadis (1952). \$10.5 million 10) Samson and Delilah (1950), \$9

#### The New Pictures

Animal Form [Louis de Rochemord Associotes], George Orwell's political fable, the famous animallegory about Commism, has been rendered as an animated cartoon, at feature length (75 minutes), by a team of i on arists, working in Britain under the direction of John Halas. a Joseph Charles of the Commission of the Commi

The story holds pretty true to Orwell. Manor Farm is run by a drunken brute



Napoleon (RIGHT) & ADMIRER In time, just like people.

Orwell wrote in the reverse Endish of the ironist; when he is most grim he reads most gay, and such laughter is a Jason's shield against the Medusa he is facing. In the movie all sense of humor is discarded, and the audience is asked to look the Soviet horror square in the eye. The illin, in short, it a shocker that demands not in short, is a shocker that demands not an in short, and it is a short of resolutely decremined suicide squad. All the same, Asimal Farm is an impor-

tant film, and intensely interesting to see. The voices of the animals, all spoken by Maurice Denham, are wonderfully satisfy. The voices of the spoken by Maurice Denham, are wonderfully satisfying, and Malysas Seiber's rousing anthem. Beasts of England—in which Imitator Denham sings a doaen voices at once, a roaring chorus of many sound tracks blended into one—is a profetarian hymn ("Something," as Orwell imagined. "between Clementine and La Cuenzelan") that can make the most conservative heart go piti—apat.

The sum of these virtues is, moreover, a greater virtue. They demonstrate what Disney's dominance in the field has made moviemakers as well as movieceporers forget: that the animated film is not necessarily a subdivision of slapstick. Though one or two U.P.A. cartoons have suggested the with this picture and Bardelor prove with the picture of the province of the p

Bod Day of Black Rock (M.G.-M) starts Metro off on the New Year with its best footage forward. It is a tight film told in quiet words and simple pictures that give it an uncommon quality of economy.

The town of Black Rock is a miserablelooking shamble of buildings straddling a plain. One sunny morning in 1945, the Santa Fe streamliner pulls up at Black Rock with a screech that sounds like trouble. The one man to alight is John J. MacReedy (Spencer Tracy), a robust fellow despite his game left arm, MacReedy is looking for an old Japanese farmer who ran a small place on a nearby rocky slope. The farmer's son saved MacReedy's life in the Italian campaign, and MacReedy carries with him the son's posthumous medal. But wherever he turns for help. MacReedy meets the distrusting, sun-and-sand-beaten faces of five or six townsmen; they do not



Spencer Tracy & Robert Ryan Best footage forward.

yet know the stranger's mission, nor are they eager for him to discover that in a fit of distorted patriotic fervor combined with jealousy and just plain meanness, they have burned out the Japanese farmer's shack and killed him. And all they want is for MacReedy to get out of town,

But John J. MacReedy is a patient man and a thorough one. In fact, he appears to accept the snarling opposition of the viilains with placifity, and shrewdy allows himself to be buffeted about by their coldwart tactics. Still, when the showdown comes. MacReedy singlehandedly—with judo and some other efficient, wars-chooled tricks—mauls them down. And it is a tribute to Director John Sturges that when the Control of the Sturges that when the control of the Sturges that when the control of the Sturges of the Sturg

go heyond merely recording pretty scenery in wide-open spaces. Cameraman William C. Mellor composed some toponcth shots (reminiscent of the paintings of the South-west's Peter Hurd) of hardy, blue-jeaned men smoldering idly as if they were as much a part of the dusty brown floor of their town as the yellow sun.

Practically the whole cast is first-rate. As a conscience-stricken, whisky-soaked sheriff. Dean Jagger shows what it means to waver on the drink; Lee Marvin is alarmingly mean as a steely, easygoing plotter, and so is tough-guy Ernest Borgnine. Robert Ryan as the chief villain has some fine scenes with Spencer Tracy, who is at his best.

#### Also Showing

Deep in My Heart [M-G-M] stars Actor-Dancer-Singer-Comic José Ferrer in the life story of Composer Sigmund Romherg. As Ferrer plays him, Romberg is just Ferrer with a Viennese accent. When the story begins, in 1911. Romberg is a plano player in a Manhattan restaurant belonging to Anna Mueller (Helen Traubel);



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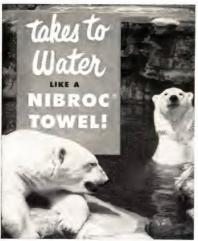
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Berlin, New Hampshire GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 150 CAUSEWAY STREET, BOSTON 14, MASS. when it ends he has made the big time. This thread of a story sews together some patches and snatches from Romberg shows (Maytime, The Desert Song, etc.), most of them super-duper production numbers. Among the performers: Rosemary Clooney, Gene Kelly, Jane Powell, Vic Damone. Cyd Charisse. Howard Keel. Tony Martin, All the same, 132 minutes of spectacle is more than any audience can comfortably watch, and it takes all of Ferrer's electric charm and versatility to keep the moviegoer looking at the screen.

There's No Business Like Show Business (20th Century-Fox) is another picture that does a lot of big-name-dropping -Ethel Merman, Dan Dailey, Donald O'Connor, Mitzi Gaynor, Marilyn Monroe and Johnnie Ray-and some of the names drop with a big thud. The show is an Irving Berlin potpourri, containing some good old sweetmeats along with a few fresh-picked sour apples. The mixture will probably simmer steadily at the box office, even though fussy moviegoers feel they have reached the Berlin point. Singer-Dancer Mitzi Gaynor has a figure that suggests a finely machined set of ball bearings, becomingly encased, and Marilyn Monroe will undoubtedly singe the evebrows off front-row patrons in her Heat Wave number, in which she bumps and grinds as expressively as the law will allow,

Three-Ring Circus (Paramount) has Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis selling frozen custard at the circus. Customers crowd around. All at once the bung blows out of the custard vat. Splat! Barrages of goo go glugging in all directions. Jerry tries to plug the hole with his fist. Fffffttt! His feet go silly on the slimy stuff, and down he slathers. "Helpfllgrrulp!" As he opens his mouth to holler, a stream of sweet bilge hoses down his esophagus. In a matter of seconds everybody in sight is wallowing gloriously in orange muck, and the whole scene looks like nothing so much as a Bruegel landscape dipped in batter. The trouble with Three-Rine Circus is that this scene lasts only two minutes. while the rest of the picture lasts 102.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

Romeo and Juliet, Never has Shakespeare's love poem been so splendidly set -among the Renaissance remains of Venice, Verona, Siena; with Laurence Harvey

The Country Girl. A slickly made story (by Clifford Odets) about a Broadway has-been (Bing Crosby), his bitter wife (Grace Kelly) and a cynical director (William Holden) who tries to pull them apart (Time, Dec. 13)

Gate of Hell, A Japanese legend of quaint war and fatal lust, wrapped in a rich kimono of colors (TIME, Dec. 13 Phffft! Jack Lemmon and Judy Holli-

day give a wacky answer to the divorce question (TIME, Nov. 15). Cormen Jones, Red-hot and black Car-

men, with Dorothy Dandridge putting the torch to Bizet's babe (TIME. On the Waterfront, Elia Kazan's bigshouldered melodrama of dockside corruption; with Marlon Brando (Time, Aug. 9).



Janesville, Wisconsin, January 10, 1965. The Parker Pen Company announced today the development of an important new product. It is a pencil with a fluid graphite "lead," appropriately named the Parker Liquid Lead Pencil—

Among the features of this new writing instrument is a point that never breaks and never requires sharpening. The writing is fully erasable and doesn't smudge. It will outlast ordinary pencils many times.

Parker believes that this new product of the Parker Research Laboratories will eventually replace the common lead pencil in all its thousands of forms.

The secret of this new invention is Parker's development of a unique liquid graphite, so perfectly controlled that it is capable of laying down on any kind of writing paper a smooth, clean line three miles long. The weight and appearance of the line correspond in Parker's first models to that of a 2B pencil, the favorte degree or grade for most pencil users.

The models Parker plans to market in the near future range from customized luxury models to a basic series priced in the area of conventional pencils.

So convinced is Parker that its L.L.P. Pencil is the pencil of the future that it has discontinued, as of January 1, 1955, manufacture of all other Parker pencils. Parker has manufactured pencils in its Janesville plant since 1924.

This is a paid message of The Parker Pen Company. It advertises no merchandise for sale. The Parker L.L.P. Pencil is now available only in laboratory models. School principals, artists, art teachers, architects, engineers and draftsmen as well as office managers are invited to write The Parker Pen Company Research Laboratories, Janesville, Wisconsin, for additional details.



## How we work steel to make steel

Nearly 50,000,000 A. O. Smith auto frames in 52 years



· Photo shows just a part of one day's production of A. O. Smith automobile frames, 14,000 steel skeletons right now, they'll soon be sturdy foundations for 1955's better-looking, safer-

riding cars. A. O. Smith developed the first pressed steel automotive frame in 1902. For more than half a century, we have been partners in the progress of America's great automobile industry.

#### Pioneer of automation

A. O. Smith has been a leader in the development of automation for 35 years-resulting in lower cost of many products to the ultimate consumer. Its highly mechanized auto frame plants are striking examples of this creative approach to manufacturing. And so are its plants for production of Permaglas glass-lined water heaters, welding electrodes, large-diameter line pipe, and electric motors. This engineering ingenuity is an important part of every product A. O. Smith ships you.

Shown is one of the exclusive fully mechanized flash-welders we use in mass production of aircraft components. This giant machine has a mechanical "brain" to monitor important control functions on every weld.





















## work for you



#### No "heart failure" in air conditioners using A. O. Smith electric motors

A. O. Smith's line of custom-engineered electric motors (% to 150 hp) includes units for use in the hermetically sealed compressors of leading brands of air conditioning equipment. The "heart" of your air conditioner is this hermetic unit. At A. O. Smith every one must pass rigid tests to assure the kind of dependable performance that upholds the good name of our customers' products.



#### Putting oil and gas on your shopping list

A. O. Smith research brought new speed, efficiency and economy to the manufacture of oil-well casing and line pipe. This helped put the countless vital products and by-products of petroleum and natural gas within the reach of everyone.

These are just a few of the ways A. O. Smith applies research and engineering to its work in steel. We cover many other fields ... among these may be yours. Writel Wor'd like to tell you more.





a better may

A.O.Smith

#### MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

11 plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio,
Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas and California



















#### BUSINESS

#### MINING

#### Oklahoma Uranium

Uranium fever struck Oklahoma last week, carried there by a Texas wildcatter named Samuel Labon Shepherd. Eight months ago Oilman Shepherd was checking land in Nowata County in northeastern Oklahoma with a scintillator, an electric gadget used to find oil as well as uranium. Around him were wells producing oil by the waterflood method, in which oil is recovered by pumping water into the ground, thus increasing the underground pressure and forcing oil up the well. On the surface, the oil and water are separated, and the water is passed through a sand filter before being recirculated through the well.

Near one of the sand filters Shepherd got a surprise: his scintillator needle indicated high radioactivity. Shepherd scooped up some filter sand and shipped it off to the Atomic Energy Commission's ported that the sand contained up to 0,75% uranium, almost four times as rich as minimum commercial ore. The uranium, said AEC, was being deposited in the sand by water. But since sand is a poor concentrator, it was probably catching water and the sand by water so with the sand that water was the sand that the sand that sand the sand the sand that sand the sand that sand the sand that sand the sand that sand the sand the sand that sand the sand the sand that sand the san

Shepherd mixed some coal, a good unnium concentrator, with the sand in one of the olived! filters. When he sent the filter coal to the Atomic Energy Commission after a few weeks, he got the report that it was several times as rich in uranium as the sand. Shepherd then took some shallow-core samples of the rock in one section of Nowata County and shipped them off to AEC. The assays showed a uranium content well above the lowest commercial grade.

Radioactive Rumors, Keeping his find to himself. Shepherd began buying leases and options on land in Nowata County and started negotiations to buy from Whitehill Oil Corp. several thousand acres where he had found radioactive filters. But two weeks ago that deal fell through. Reason: Climax Molyhdenum Co., one of the nation's biggest uranium producers, bought Whitehill-and rumors started running around Wall Street of a big uranium find. In a declining market (see below). Climax stock scooted up six points. to 63%. Climax, which already has an active waterflood oil division, insisted that it bought Whitehill only for the oil. It was astonished when it first heard the uranium reports last week.

Climax acted fast. It flew one of its top uranium geologists out to Nowata, and hired a fleet of "gamma" trucks to scout the area. Reported Climax: some of its oilwelf filters were indeed radioactive. But on the basis of its gamma reports and the general geology of the Nowata area, the company did not believe that there was any uranium lode on its land. It



speculated that the uranium. spread throughout the oilfields in small quantities in the rock. was leached out by the water and deposited in the filters.

Potent Pending, At week's end. no-body knew how much uranium was in Nowata County—or whether Sim Shepherd might have discovered a practical and filter. Others have tried such a process before—and failed. But it has never been tried as a byproduct of another operation, such as oil producing, that already pays the basic costs. In any case, method and is gesting ready to ship about ten tons of filter sand from his holdings to AEC for processing.



SAM SHEPHERD & SCINTILLATOR
The needle said yes, sir.

#### WALL STREET

#### Finger Shaker

Said a top Federal Reserve Board official last week: "We thought we had an obligation to warn the elevator operators that it is one thing to buy stocks for cash and another thing to use borrowed money." With that, FRB suddenly announced a boost in margin requirements: investors would have to put up 60% cash to buy stocks instead of 50%.

FRB's unexpected action scared the stock market into the biggest sell-off since the start of the Korean war. As prices dropped, the high-speed reporting tape fell as much as 15 minutes behind floor transactions. Sitting in their boardrooms, brokers could only guess, from a few scattered "flash prices," what was happening on the floor at any given moment. By day's end volume hit 4.640,000 shares. General Motors, which only two days before had hit a new high of 1078 on rumors of a stock split, and then lost seven points when the rumor proved false." dropped another 38. General Electric lost two points, to 48; Du Pont was off 31, to 1671. The Dow-Jones industrial average, which was at a new high at week's beginning, cracked 8.93 points, to 307,24,

"Vary Dangerous." At the opening next day, the battering continued. Again the tape fell behind a sell orders were touched off all over the nation. Volume hit 5,300,000 shares. biggest since four days after World War II started. Later in the day the market steadied; the maximum lost in the Dow-Jones industrials was cut from more than seven points, to 5,35.

Next morning the encouraged bulls went on the rampage. The market went up almost as fast as it had declined, made up 40% of the preceding day's losses. Amid continuing reports of good business, good dividends and good earnings, prices jumped all through the list. The most spectacular gains were made by the railroads, which were cashing in on the business upswing; they had their best day in 21 years. New York Central was up 3½ points for the week, to 36½; Pennsy was up ¼, to 24½. The Dow-Jones rail average soared 4.03 points in one day, to 144-34; the industrials rose 3.71 points, closed at 395.6 for a week's loss of 13,20 points.

In Washington Arkansas' Democratic Senator William Fulbright helped push the market down by announcing that his Banking and Currency Committee "probably will make a study" of the market's

9 GiAI. instead announced plans for a new \$132 million stock issue. Largest in corporate bistory and equal to about one-fourth of all common-stock financing done by U.S. industry in 1934. G.M. shareholders will be given the right to buy the stock at less than the market price on the basis of one new share for every 10 held.

#### TIME CLOCK

recent sharp rise. Said Fulbright: "The situation looks very dangerous to me. It is too reminiscent of 1929." Committee Member A. Willis Robertson, a Virginia Democrat, disagreed, said that FRB and the Treasury Department were capable of watching the market without the help of any Congressional investigation, Added Alabama's John Sparkman: "I have never felt that we were at the top of the market's rise . . . I don't feel that yesterday's break shows that we have reached that top.

No Alarm. On Wall Street the market break was calmly interpreted as a longoverdue technical reaction after an almost uninterrupted rise of 15% in the past two months. Said President Edward McCormick of the American Stock Exchange: "In my opinion none of the basic economic indices justify alarm over the present level of the market . . .

Actually, that was about the way the Federal Reserve Board felt about things, While it had noted that credit in the market rose 31% in ten months, to \$3.2 billion, FRB did not think that credit was getting out of hand. Its margin boost was meant to be a finger-shaking warning that FRB was ready to step in if necessary. "If we thought it was dangerous, said an FRB official, "we would have raised the margin requirements to 75%. or even higher." Nevertheless, the boost was a symptom of a far more important switch in basic credit policy, aimed not merely at the stock market but at nipping any possible new inflation, FRB has taken the "active" out of its policy of "active ease," is tightening credit generally. FRB has let the interest rate on short-term Government bills run up, and allowed free excess bank reserves to run down slightly. But FRB does not intend to try anything more drastic at the moment, lest it slow the nation's burgeoning economic recovery.

#### BUSINESS ABROAD State v. Private Industry

In Britain last week a box score on nationalized v. denationalized industry was

posted. Year-end reports showed that steel, denationalized by the Tories after they took power three years ago, was doing much better than the governmentrun coal mines and railroads. Steel output last year hit an alltime high of 18.5 million tons, 43% over the prewar rate, and production schedules released last week estimated production at about 10.5 mil-

lion tons this year and 21 million by 1958. Although Laborites could argue that Britain's prospering economy helped the rise, there was little doubt about the real reason for it: private capital. Held back when steel was nationalized, capital is once more flowing in to build new coke ovens, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc. Now plans are under way to build one of the biggest strip mills in the world with a CHEVROLET WON the 1954 auto-CHEVROLET WON the 1954 auto-production race by a hair, but Ford claims the sales lead for the first time since 1935, though final sales figures will not be in until February. Though Chevy made 1,414,286 cars to Ford's 1,394,657, Ford claims that it sold more. In 1953 Chevy outproduced Ford by nearly 20%, yet sold only 17% more cars.

COPPER LODE in Peru, one of the biggest ever found, will be developed by a combine of four big U.S. firms calling themselves the Southern Peru calling themselves the Southern Peru Copper Corp. The new company will be run by American Smelting & Refining Co. with 57% of the stock. Others: Cerro de Pasco Corp. (18%). Phelps Dodge Corp. (16%) and Newmont Mining Corp. (10½%). The company will spend \$200 million within five years to develop deposits at 10,000 ft. along the western flank of the Andes, with more than 1 billion proven tons of copper ore.

CRUDE-RUBBER STOCKPILING should be ended, say rubber manu-facturers. B.F. Goodrich Chairman John L. Collyer says that the Gov. ernment stockpile now has 1,200,000 long tons worth an estimated \$825 million-enough to last six to eight years in an emergency.

NORTHWEST LABOR PEACE for the embattled lumber industry seems assured for the next 15 months. Both A.F.L. and C.I.O. loggers (100,000 men), who walked out on strike for 84 days last fall, have agreed to a 71/6 pay increase recommended by an arbitration panel appointed by Washington's and Oregon's governors.

DENVER BUILDING PROJECT by two of President Eisenhower's fishing companions will be one of the biggest in Colorado's history. With other businessmen Bankers Bal F. Swan and Aksel Nielsen, joint own-ers of the ranch where Ike trout fishes, have formed the Turnpike Land Co. to build a \$100 million model community of 6,000 brick houses, shopping centers, parks,

million-ton annual capacity at a cost of

In contrast, the nationalized coal industry did badly. When the miners won a general wage increase a year ago, they agreed with the National Coal Board that a production increase of 23% (about 5.000,000 tons) was "a reasonable minimum aim." But when 1954 figures were published, the gain was a mere 270,000 tons. As a result, the Coal Board had to import 2,000,000 tons during the year; in the first nine months it suffered a \$9.800,-

\$280 million.

The real trouble was that miners, mindful of the "had old days" when they went hungry for lack of work, were fearful that they might work themselves out of jobs if they dug too much coal. Said one observer: "They are their own bosses now, and intend to keep things the way they are."

schools and churches outside of town, along the turnpike running be-tween Denver and Boulder.

ELECTRONIC BRAINS will soon be put to work by the Prudential Life Insurance Co. in a big way. The company has leased eight giant IBM brains for its home and regional offices, will use them to speed up billing of policyholders and other office operations. Cost: \$40,000 per machine per month.

BANK OF AMERICA, first private bank to pass the \$8 billion mark resources, has climbed to \$9,163,355 289, an increase of more than \$661 million in a year.

SCHENLEY INDUSTRIES, one of the world's biggest whisky makers (fiscal 1954 sales: \$410 million), has gained control of Park & Tilford Distillers Corp. (estimated 1954 Distillers Corp. (estimated 1997)
sales: \$45 million) by buying 176,000 shares of stock (70%) for \$7,500,000 from President Arthur D.
Schulte and his family, Schenley will offer the same price (\$43 per share) to all remaining stockholders.

TIRE PRICES, up 5% in the last few months, are headed still higher, Both U.S. Rubber and Goodyear have just announced 2½% to 5% price boosts because of continuing high crude-rubber prices, and the rest of the industry will probably follow suit. Predictions are for an overall 8% boost by June.

CAB APPOINTMENT to fill the CAD AFFOINTMENT to fill the seat vacated by Aeronautics Boss Oswald Ryan will go to Harold Jones, 57, a California Republican who served previously on the board under Harry Truman.

BOEING JET TRANSPORT pro-totype, with a total of 92 hours of test-flight time, has cruised considerably higher and faster than the 40,000 ft. and 550 mp.h. first report-ed. The big four-jet plane has made one short flight at 634 m.p.h. and climbed to about 50,000 ft.

#### RAILROADS

McGinnis Reports After nine months as boss of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Patrick B. McGinnis last week made his first year-end report on the state of the road's health. Despite a \$1,152,606 net loss before he took over in April, said Mc-Ginnis, the New Haven wound up 1954 with a net income of \$9,000,000. As a result, he would be able not only to pay off \$2,400,000 on the New Haven's income mortgage bonds, but also to hand stockholders a welcome dividend: \$1.25 for preferred shareholders and a proposed 10% stock dividend for common shareholders. Furthermore, said McGinnis, heading off possible complaints that he is making a profit by cutting maintenance. the New Haven will modernize 1,000 old boxcars built in 1941, thus extend their life eight more years, and spend another \$1.000.000 for new signals along a 40-mile stretch of mainline track into Boston.

Wall Streeter McGinnis also amounted that he wants to merge the New Haven with the \$260 million Boston & Maine Railroad within two years, says this will give New England the benefits of greater economy and better service. Most New Englanders are against the move, include the Herter. But after a meeting with the Governor, McGinnis said flatly that he still intends to steam full-speed heard. He and his friends have already bought 350-000 shares of B. & M. stock, now own 40-55%. If that is not enough, said McTerrane and the state of th

#### SHIPPING

The New Fleet

With a sweep of a pen, American President Lines, biggest West Coast shipper. West Coast shipper with the complete replacement of a merchant fleet. Over the next ten years American President will retire all its 19 ships, including the 0,81-passenger President Celevalend, and its sister-ship the coast of the program on the coast of the program of the coast of the

ment will pay \$90 million. American President Lines the balance.

It was the biggest deal ever signed by

a U.S. shipper, and Federal Maritime Administrator Louis S. Rothschild hopes that it will be a pattern for other U.S. lines, and a big step towards leveling out the feast-or-famine conditions that have plagued American shipbuilders.

The four passenger-cargo ships to be built under the new program will have a radical look. Among the proposals: a freight-liner, with all cargo forward, all decks and staterooms aft; a multidecked patio around the swimming pool to give inside staterooms an outside view; a picture-windowed cocktail lounge perched aloft in the streamlined main stack. Each with the state of the state of passengers and will be plying American President's and will be plying American President's cound-the-world trade routes by 1660.

The Maritime Board and American President had been working on the deal for several years, came to terms last summer on the first step—replacing eight ships at a cost of 86;8 million (Tlate, Aug. 9). But each saw a farther horizon. The board wanted the whole fleet modernized while American President was more immediately interested in getting a Government of the state of the state

President would agree to replace its entire fleet over a ten-year period, the Maritime Board would subsidize American President's operations on Route 17.

Under the new program American President has already bought and is converting four Mariner-class freighters, will put them into round-the-world service by summer. The timetable for additional orders: four passenger-cargo ships by July 1056, four to five new freighters for delivery by 1962, four to five more freighters for delivery by 1964, replace the Cleveland in 1964, the Wilson in 1965, Said President's President George Killion: "For years we've been forced to use warbuilt ships on routes for which they were not designed. But now American President is going to have a tailor-made ship for every route it serves."

#### LABOR

Red Stronghold Demolished

At International Harvester, a key fortress of the Red-led Farm Equipment-United Electrical Workers union has been the Rock Haland (III). Local 100, with more than 3,000 workers employed at the Farmall Iractor works. Two years ago, Local 100 leaders had such a firm grip on Local 100 leaders had such a firm grip on Auto Workers withdrew an application for an NLRB election for fear of being trounced. Last week the U.A.W. went

#### TREE FARMING: THE NEW CONSERVATION

N the old days lumbermen had a harsh motto—"Cut and get out"—as they marched across U.S. forests leaving them stumped and stripped. The result was that by the late 19,000 the U.S. was in danger of becoming timber-poor, and the lumber industry was under heavy fire from conservationists. Took, lumbermen have a new approach and a new program that promises to produce more trees than ever before. The project: tree farming, under which U.S. forests are a scarefully planted, managed and barvested as lettuce and tomatoes. When loggers fell a tree, they make sure a new one grows in its plant.

Tree farms, ranging in size from small, back-country wood lots to the vast forests of big logging firms, now core 73,6592-664 acres, an area bigger han New York State, Some 3,500,600 acres possible to the farm of the first firms of the first footh root. There the Weyerhacuser Timber Co. Pollatch first footh root. There the Weyerhacuser Timber Co. Pollatch first footh root. There the Weyerhacuser Timber Co. Pollatch first footh root. There the Weyerhacuser Timber Co. Pollatch for the first footh root. There the Weyerhacuser Timber Co. Pollatch first footh root. The first fi

Credit for the idea goes largely to the Weverhaussers. As far back as the turn of the century englisheased unbermen talked of timber as a steady crop instead of something to be missed like gold. But no one did much in an organized way until 1944, when divinding U.S. lumber reserves, new wood-using industies, and the increased needs of World War II gave the idea a boost. For a starter, Weyerhaeuser planted the first 120,000 larger of the property of the contraction of the world way in larger of the contraction of the contraction of the property size in 80 to 100 years. mature in another 50 to years into huge. 150-ft. giants for the building industry.

The harvest is only half to be very company for. The harvest is only half to be the temperature of t

of the natural reseeding process. For example, in cutting over an area of Douglas fir, they fell trees in blocks about half a

mile square, leaving thick stands of mature trees as natural

nurseries to sow their airborne seeds over the cut areas. At

five years the seedlings are Christmas-tree size and at 20 about

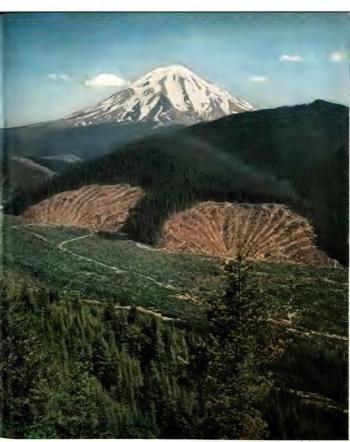
the height of a two-story house, and growing about 300 to the

acre. When the crop is 30 years old, the lumberman's harvest

begins. With power saws the lumbermen thin out the weakest

trees, use the wood for pulp and poles, leave the best trees to

Spurred by many new uses for wood, U.S. Lumber production last year hit a near record of 50 billion beard feet. Yet the log-gers promise that there will be more timber in the U.S. in the future than there is now. "Our lig problem: says "Athur W. Prisuls of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association," is to get the following the same shad into pasture." Those who have tried it agrees. Says one (timber-wise farmer, who tree-farms is a cares in Washington's Lewis County: "For years we struggled to clear this land for pasture and crops . . . . Finally, the timber company told us to get visic and harvest timber as a crop, In the last ten years I've harvested (2000 cool board feet of rail-time than the past of the last ten years I've harvested (2000 cool board feet of rail-time than the past of the past of the last ten years I've harvested (2000 cool board feet of rail-time than the past of the past of



WEVERHAEUSER TREE LARM beneath Washington's Mount St. Helens shows clear-cut harvest method bare areas resended by fir treesent standing will have new growth ready to harvest in 80-1/4 years.



ests thins out dead, over-age and damaged

growth. Above: J. Neils farm in Montana.



AERIAL SPRAVING here used against spruce budworms that have eaten needles helps check insects and timber diseases.







FOREST FIRES such as this one in Oregon's fir and hemlock country, are fought by smoke-jumpers and mobile

ground units brigades maintained cooperatively in timber land by private companies and U.S. and state agencies.



BURNED SNA(S) ghoody remanders of 1933 Tillamook fire, still over 137 500 arres of what was once Oregon's timest virgin forest. Lightning sparks from loggers' equipment and cardless camperstart most fires. One result, natural means for receding trees are whigeloud.



tapuls of Idaho's Clearwater River as it accompanies limiter tooks during annual as mile log drive last log one in U.S.

HARALSI OI LOGS gathered from the rorests by yrack, rail and racer drive tills Potlatch's bug pond near sexuall and paper plant at Leviston, Idahn (in distance).



into a second NLRB election with no intention of quitting,

On the side of the U.A.W. was the Rev. William ("Father Bill") O'Connor, a labor priest who has fought for 22 years in Rock Island for what he calls "vigorous American unionism," often over the protests of Quad-City\* businessmen. In the last seven years Father O'Connor has set up to labor schools for workingmen in his district to fight Communist infiltration, notably in the Farm Equipment Workers union, which was thrown out of the C.I.O. in 1049. With the election in doubt. Father

O'Connor called on his friend Msgr. T. J. Jordan, dean of ten Rock Island-East Moline Roman Catholic churches for support. On Sunday before the election, the parish priests read an announcement of Msgr. Jordan from the pulpit: "The issue is simple-the choice of C.I.O.-U.A.W., a good American union, or Communistdominated U.E.-F.E. Good Catholics, who know the evils of atheistic Communism. should vote . . . C.I.O.-U.A.W." Across the Mississippi in Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa, another seven priests joined the campaign. After the sermons, two U.E.-F.E. shop stewards bolted to the C.I.O. Next day at Farmall, though no more than 15% of the workers are Catholic, U.A.W. buttons blossomed everywhere, and the result no longer seemed in doubt. The C.I.O.-U.A.W. won by 1,740

The C.I.O. had broken the back of the Red-led union in the farm-equipment industry. U.A.W. claims some 19,000 Harvester workers, v. 0,000 for the U.E. The U.A.W. also thinks that it is a sure winner in another contest this week with U.E. for 600 workers at Harvester's Richmond (Ind.) plant. Said a triumphant U.A.W. organizer: "They'll be coming in so fast we'll have to bar the door.'

#### AUTOS

#### The Last 1955s

The auto industry rolled out the last of the new 1955 models last week

¶ Studebaker-Packard's President James Nance brought out his first all-new Packard with V-8 engine rated up to 260 h.p., wraparound windshields, and a new electrically controlled torsion-bar suspension that takes most of the bumps out of rough roads. The eight restyled models come in 17 single-tone colors and 36 twotone combinations. Still to be shown: Packard's super convertible Caribbean, which will pack the most horsepower (275) of any standard model on the road. ¶ American Motors' new Hudsons, completely restyled, have wraparound windshields and bumpers, a new V-8 engine (made by Packard) with as much as 208 h.p. They are a shade longer than last year's slow-selling models, and resemble the 1955 Nash also brought out last week. M Kaiser-Willys announced two new models, with seven inches more in length and



"FATHER BILL" O'CONNOR After the sermons, a rush. \$300 to \$400 less in price than last year's models: the Bermuda, a two-door hardtop

replacing the Eagle, has a factory list price of \$1,795; the Custom, replacing the Ace, has a list price of \$1,725.

#### Too Big? Too Powerful?

Are American cars too big, too long, too wide and too powerful? Last week, as the last of the new 1955 models came out (see above), there was a country-wide argument about Detroit's latest marvels.

Ever since war's end, when automen started the great horsepower race in earnest, there have been complaints that safety was neglected for speed and power. Any further boost in either horsepower or size, cried New York Traffic Commissioner T. T. Wiley, would be "sheer madness," Auto makers have "gone on a horsepower iag . . . as insidious as done." Added Denver's Traffic Engineer Jack Bruce: "We're running 300-h.p. cars on 50-h.p.

streets." But despite the highway toll, the cold fact is that safety on the road is greater now than it was before World War II. In 1937, when horsepower was pushing the 60s, there were 39.643 traffic fatalities in the U.S., or 13.3 deaths for every 10,000 passenger vehicles on the road. In 1941, as horsepower crept higher, there were about the same number of deaths. but with more cars on the highways the ratio dropped to 11.6 per 10.000 autos in use. The 1953 fatality figure was actually lower (38,300) than in 1937. And there were fewer than seven deaths per 10,000 vehicles, or about half the 1937 ratio, Said Director John W. Maloof of the Georgia Citizen's Council: "A fast take-off and extra power can save people's lives in an emergency. We just have to teach drivers

how to save it for emergencies."
"One Happy Man," A louder complaint about the 1955 cars concerns their size. In Seattle, curbside meter parking spaces laid out at a uniform 20 ft, in 1041 last week were being changed to 22 ft. to accommodate the new models. "If the cars were cut in half." said Traffic Engineer Emris E. Lewarch, "I'd be one happy man." All over the U.S. home owners with garages built 20 years ago complained that they could no longer close their garage doors on the new monsters. "The new Cadillac is a swell car." said a Los Angeles supersalesman of a smaller brand, "but will you have enough money left over to buy a new garage to fit it?" Some people cut sections out of their garage walls, let bumpers protrude, Complained a Chicago motorist: "My garage fits so close, it's like the skin on a grape."

But the private garage owners' complaints were as nothing compared to those of the commercial garages. Everywhere garage attendants were playing all the angles to wedge the long, broad cars of today into spaces designed for the cars of yesterday. Some of the bigger cars could no longer navigate the narrow ramps to upper floors. In downtown Los Angeles. the May Co. garage, built 28 years ago to hold 675 cars, had to be redesigned, now holds only 450. Seattle's Olympic Garage



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was built in 1930 to hold 500 cars. Present capacity: 400. Cracked Foreman Al Abrahamson, who spends his days worming in and out of the close-packed autos: "If the cars don't get smaller, the only solution will be to can the present crew and start advertising for emaciated men, specially designed to be garage attendants." In a big San Francisco Shell garage, attendants were getting used to jockeying the cars into position, then pushing them by hand into their parking spaces. Otherwise, they would not be able to open the door and get out once the cars were jammed in.

Things to Come. How long and wide will the car of the future be? A hint of possible things to come was given in Chicago last week, when Ford's Lincoln-Mercury Division showed off its experimental Futura, a car with an Italian Ghia body on a special Lincoln chassis. The two-seater, shark-finned Futura (see cut has a plastic-canopied compartment where driver and passenger sit in air-conditioned comfort sealed off from the noise and dirt of the world, pick up outside noises through a microphone. A full 19 ft. overall the Futura is almost a foot longer than most standard models on the road, and almost six inches wider (7 ft.). While the Futura is strictly an experimental model. Lincoln Boss Benson Ford gave a preview of what to expect in his next-year models. Said he: "The 1956 Lincolns will be a good deal longer than the present ones. They have to be to come even with Cadillac and the other big cars. You've got to be long to compete."

From the sales results of the past year.

when Chrysler Corp. tried to sell shorter cars and lost half its share of the market (TIME, Aug. 16), that would seem to be true. But hard as it is for most motorists to believe, the trend to longer and wider cars has been more apparent than real since the war. The big stretch-out came in the '30s, when trunk room was added to accommodate a traveling America. Car bodies have since been stretched to the bumper line, and out to where the running boards once reached. But in many models. overall length and width have actually been shrinking. Chevrolet and Ford. for example, are both an inch shorter overall than they were in 1947; the Buick Special is an inch shorter, and the Roadmaster more than an inch; Pontiac is a full 4 in. shorter: Oldsmobile, Lincoln and Packard have all shrunk. Said General Motors' Chief Designer Harley Earl: "The American passenger car has been on a diet since 10.16, and it will continue to be on a diet for a few years to come. The general trend is to lower, narrower and shorter cars,'

#### PERSONNEL

Young Men of the Year

The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has a membership of 200,000 young men under 36, last week performed its annual rite of naming "America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1954." The

C Lawver Robert F. Kennedy, 29, younger brother of Senator John Kennedy, and

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minority counsel of Joe McCarthy's Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, for assembling the facts which persuaded owners of 242 vessels not to trade with Iron Curtain countries (TIME, April 4,

¶ Educator Dr. Frank A. Rose, 34, president of Transylvania College. Lexington. Ky., for increasing the student body 100% and the endowment by 25%.

Major Charles E. Yeager, 31, first human to fly faster than the speed of sound (in a Bell XS-1), for his contributions as

a test pilot (TIME. Dec. 21, 1953). Archaeologist-Explorer Dr. Wendell Phillips, 33. of Concord, Calif., for his contributions to tropical medicine, paleontology and ethnology.

M Notre Dame Football Coach Terence

P. Brennan, 26, for his "inspiration to the youth of America."

Artist-Sculptor Arthur M. Kraft, 33, of Kansas City, Mo.

Polio Fighter Dr. William A. Spencer, 32, for establishing the first regional polio respiratory center in the U.S., at Houston, C Research Metallurgist I. Herbert Hollomon, 35. of General Electric's Schenectady plant, for some 25 discoveries about metals.

¶ South Carolina's Lieutenant Governor Ernest F. Hollings, 32, for authoring the successful bill for a secret ballot and use of voting machines in his state.

Q Davis Cup Star Hamilton F. Richardson. 21, of Baton Rouge, for his tennis triumphs despite the handicap of diabetes (TIME, Oct. 25).

#### MILESTONES

Born, To Lieut, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, 36, Premier of Egypt. and Mme. Nasser, 30: their fifth child, third son. Name: Abdel Hakim, Weight; of lbs.

Married, Thomas E. Millsop, 56, president of National Steel Corp., fifth largest U.S. producer; and Mrs. Frances Weir, widow of David M. Weir, one of the founders of the Weirton Steel Co. (a National subsidiary); he for the third time, she for the second; in San Francisco.

Married, Mrs. Mona Harrison Williams, 57, perennially "best dressed" widow of Public Utilitycoon Harrison Williams, who left her the bulk of his estimated \$12 million fortune when he died 14 months ago, aged 80; and Count Albert Edward Bismarck, 51, interior decorator and grandson of Prince Otto von Bismarck, first chancellor of the German Empire; she for the fourth time, he for the first; in Edgewater, N.I.

Married, Herbert S. Morrison, 67, deputy leader of the British Labor Party and onetime Foreign Secretary; and Edith Meadowcroft, 47, retired credit-clothingstore manager; he for the second time (his first wife died in 1953), she for the first; in Rochdale, England,

Died. Charles Christian Wertenbaker. 53, longtime (1931-48) FORTUNE and TIME writer and editor, World War II chief TIME-LIFE military correspondent in Europe, writer on U.S. foreign policy (A New Doctrine for the Americas), novelist (Death of Kings); of cancer; in Ciboure, France, Wertenbaker directed Time's coverage of the Normandy beachhead, was among the first newsmen to enter liberated Paris, received the Medal of Freedom from the U.S. Army for "exceptionally meritorious achievement." In 1948 he retired to write fiction.

Died, Raissa Irene Berkman Browder. 58. Russian-born wife of Earl Browder. deposed head (1946) of the Communist Party in the U.S., and mother of his three

sons; after long illness; in Yonkers, N.Y. Raissa Berkman married Browder in Moscow in 1926, entered the U.S. from Canada in 1933, waged a four-year fight to avoid deportation on grounds of illegal entry. In a politically unpopular decision, the Board of Immigration Appeals permitted her to leave the country and reenter as a quota immigrant in 1944. She was later barred from naturalization, at the time of her death was again subject to deportation and, with her husband, under perjury indictment on charges of falsely denying Communist Party membership,

Died, General José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos, 88, leading light of Portugal's Liberal Party and bitter opponent of Dictator António de Oliveira Salazar; after long illness; in Ponte do Lima, Portugal. In the 1949 presidential election. De Mattos became the first candidate ever to run in opposition to the Salazar regime, established in 1928. He later withdrew, charging unfair electoral practices.

Died. Sir Arthur Keith. 88, top-ranking British anthropologist, director of the surgical experimental station of the Royal College of Surgeons, renowned for his studies in the origins of modern man, and widely criticized in the 1930s for his defense of war as nature's indispensable "pruning hook"; of a stroke; in Downe, England. An ardent believer in Darwinism (which he called "impregnable"), Sir Arthur devoted his lifetime to searching for the missing link between man and the ape. saw man's prehistoric past as justification for his belief that racial prejudice and nationalism "work for the ultimate good of mankind."

Died, Edward R. Pease, 97, last survivor of Britain's original Fabian Society. founded in 1883 to preach the inevitability of socialism without revolution: in Limpsfield, England, Onetime London Stock Exchange Member Pease represented the Fabians at the conference of socialist organizations in 1900 that gave birth to the British Labor Party.



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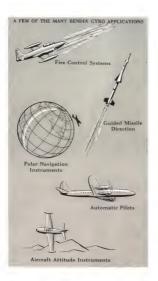
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#### BOOKS

#### Remember Pearl Harbor?

ADMIRAL KIMMEL'S STORY (206 pp.)— Husband E. Kimmel—Regnery (\$3.75).

"Until this day I have kept silence on the subject of Pearl Harbor," writes Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, 72. "Now, however, I deem it my duty to speak out." In testimony at inquiries. Kimmel previuosly implied that Washington kept vital votable my properties of the strength of the struck at his fleet, Books by his partissus have done the same. Now Kimmel makes the direct chatge for the first time: "This lack of action on the part of both the War and Navy Departments must have been in accordance with high political di-

Admiral Kimmel is entitled to tear off an angry book. As the responsible commander on the spot, he and the late General Walter Short were singled out as scapegoats for those U.S. leaders who blundered in assuming the Hawaiian base safe from attack. Relieved from command. Kimmel was refused the court-martial that might have shown whether or not he deserved to bear all the blame alone. And when finally he got a hearing at a postwar congressional investigation, his countrymen were by then persuaded that the real blunderers at Pearl Harbor were the Japanese, and the old salt was swamped in a sea of politicians' words

Spy System. Everything considered, the admiral has presented his case with brevity, restraint and a quarterdeck command of facts now long on the record. The U.S. was unready at Pearl Harbor. says Kimmel, but not by his fault. The trouble, he says, was that Washington never rold him what was cooking or where and when it might boil over. All through



APOLOGIST KIMMEL
A fateful day,

November, for instance. Washington was reading intercepted messages in which the Japanese consulate in Hawaii sent Tokyo pinpoint locations of Pearl Harbor warships. Says Kimmel: "The information reviewed during the ten days preceding the attack clearly pointed to the Fleet at Tarkor as the Japanese objective, this information was given to the Hawaii and Commanders."

Waw Warning, It is clear that—possibly to safeguard the sever that the U.S. was cracking Japanese codes—Washing ton did not give Kimmel all the information he needed. But special commissions. Army and Navy boards and congressional committees have gone through all this and it is a fact that on Nov. 27, 1041 the Navy Department sent Kimmel a formal warning. He might have been more alert, might, for instance, have ordered distant aris searches when his own intelligence officer told him that he had suided that the searches when his own intelligence officer told him that he had suided that are searches when his own intelligence officer told him that he had suided that are searches when his own intelligence of the search was not the search with the search was not taken them at their usual emoire bases.

not place them at their usual empire bases. A lot of what Kimmel says makes sense. It is easy to be sympathetic with the unhappy admiral, It is harder to go along with him when he concludes: "I cannot excuse those in authority in Washington for what they did... In my book they must answer on the Day of Judgment like any other criminal."

Shaggy Dragon Story

Sir Henry (187 pp.)—Robert Nathan —Knopf (\$3).

The dragon was a scaly monster with a forked tongue and hooked claws. He politiely requested the knight's identity. "I am Henry of Brentwood, knight," ithe knight replied. "My father was Sir Tiffany of The Glen, and my mother was an enchantress."

"Nonsense," said the dragon, "Your mother was a kitchen wench.

"She enchanted my father," said Sir Henry simply, and the enchantment was strong enough to bring me into the world." With that, Sir Henry tried to charge, but his nervous horse backed away. Soon the dragon was spitting clouds of smoke and fire. As the monster opened his mouth wide, horse and rider were so scared that when the spitting the spitting that the kinglant dropped his poster that the stone-cold dead before you could as much

That was only the beginning of Sir Henry's troubles. By slaying the dragon, he, of course, won the damsel, Lady Alisane, the dragon's ward, had been idly waiting around to be rescued, and as soon as the battle ended, she stepped forward and offered her knight some tea.

as say Saint George.

Second Maid. The world of Sir Henry was made by Novelist Robert (Portrait of Jennie). Nathan, It is located at the intersection where whimsy and satire collide. It is a slap-happy world, in a well-bred way, where the fish are philosophical.



NoveList Nathan

A run-of-the-mill knight.

"There are creatures beyond us; for I have seen their shadows." says a trout to a nonhelieving chum, who thinks all there is beyond is an absence of water. Do they lay eggs?" asks the chum. "They are allowether spiritual," says the trout. As for the dogs, they are even better than the fish. They are romantic. "If you had wings." a he dog murmurs to a she dog. "you would be an angel."

The animal Author Nathan is really aiming at, of course, is man; in the shape of Sir Henry, he makes a fine target. No longer young, prudent Sir Henry is just a run-of-the-mill knight who wears old-fashioned armor, travels with a hotwater bottle and suffers from nosebleed after battle. Head up, though run down after his encounter with the dragon, he is lucky enough to heat the daylights out of another knight and win a second fair maid. This doubles his troubles. With two women to choose between. Sir Henry becomes the eternal, quintessential male-totally incapable of making up his mind as he holds on to both of them.

Suburban Bliss. Sir Henry is sufficiently tired to realize that his quest is not for glory and the Grail. But for the coay security of a small castle with a hot-and-cold-running most. But once he finds the summary of the summary of

November Anthan is that intensity outity, a lineal descendant of James Branch Cabell. Their type of gently spoofing, satirical fantasy is not much in vogue these days, but Author Nathan is an expert practitioner of the genre. His touch is light, his fish are intelligent, and his dogs and dragons are shaggy.



#### Spearhead of a new Air Force defense weapons system

One of the weapons taking an increasingly prominent position in American defense plans is the guided missile.

Like any other category of wappons, guided missiles vary in design, in complexity, and in performance. Some missiles are destined for short-range efforts. In contrast, the 1959 pilotless interceptor now being developed by Boeing in cooperation with the Air Force is a longer-range missile designed to strike high-speed cnemy bombers over areas away from valal targets. While the missile is operating at supersonic speed, its flight path will be controlled by clee-

tronic devices that guide the missile into position to destroy the target aircraft.

As a part of the F-90 Bonnare missile program, Boeing engineers are developing an entirely new weapons system for air defense. It includes bases, communications, logistics and maintenance, in addition to the missile tistef. Boeing's experience in the missile field goes back more than eight years. Today the company's enlarged Pilottees Airceaft Driston is utilizing a steadily growing portion of Boeing's vast research and design facilities, and engineering state.

Working of necessity behind a cur-

tain of secrecy, Boeing missile engineers are carrying on extensive research and development in the widely diversified engineering fields required—among them rocket and ram-jet propulsion, supersonic aerodynamics and electronic guidance and control.

The development of the Bomare system has behind it the huge engineering, research and production resources of Boeing-resources of sufficient breadth and depth to have created the jet age's outstanding bombers, the B-47 and B-52, and America's first jet transport, the Boeing 702.

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#### Mixed Fiction

THE OTHER PLACE, AND OTHER STORIES OF THE SAME SORT, by J. B. Priestley [265 pp.: Harper; \$3). In these nine short stories. Britain's robust, many-sided man of letters takes a series of ordinary Englishmen right out of this world. In one story, an engineer named Harvey Lindfield-lonely, bored and bewildered by the drab meanness of life in a manufacturing town-gingerly walks through a library door into The Other Place. There he basks in sunshine and fellowship among the townspeople with whom he used to be shy and awkward but who are now transformed into his friends. Then his own lustful impatience leads him to open a girl's door too soon, and he finds himself back in his miserable old world. In other fantasies, a movie director and his scriptwriting wife win back brief happiness in a flying visit to Regency England, a schoolmaster gets a terrifying look at the future, a cabinet minister has the illusion that he is addressing an audience of dead men, Expertly told, these stories stick so sternly to the same supernatural theme as to suggest that the author, who has been writing plays for years about tricks with time (I Have Been Here Before, Time and the Conways), would rather like to take his fantasies seriously. The one exception is Uncle Phil on TV. an uproarious account of how the unwanted uncle whose insurance money was spent by his family on a TV set returns to haunt every program they turn on.

A World of Love, by Elizabeth Bowen [224 pp.: Knopf; \$3.50), is not a tempest but a great calm in a teapot. In the attic of a ramshackle Irish country house adrift in the summer doldrums, a beautiful girl finds a batch of old love letters. Their author-a dashing young man, dead these many decades, to whom the girl's mother was once engaged-now comes strangely to life. Around his memory, three women begin to dance slowly, lazily, like tired butterflies; the young girl, who falls in love with the shade she raised; the mother, scatterbrained and scatterhearted, who is shackled to the remembered lover; and the young man's cousin, a great ruin of a woman, who suddenly presents a claim of her own to the dead love. The bond between the two older women, one strangely dominating the other's life might once have grown into a whole Gothic novel, but no Goth is Author Bowen: her plot twists are in the mind, her castles are moated by irony rather than romance. It is the kind of story where mood is action; each fall of spirits is barometered, each falling flower microscoped. Hovering on the story's edges is a terrifyingly bright child who wants to make a man out of her weakling father and closes in, occasionally, to prick the balloon-souls of her elders. In the end. after the hot letters have rekindled an ashen marriage and warmed the cool young beauty. Author Bowen unconvincingly produces a handsome American deus ex machina-the machina in this case being a plane that carries him abruptly from



NOVELIST BOWEN Calm in a teapot.

Colorado to Shannon, Irish-born Novelist Bowen writes beautifully-sometimes in fact, so beautifully that it hurts. But she also demonstrates that it takes more than good writing to make a good book.

THE GOODLY SEED, by John Wyllie (218 pp.: Dutton: \$3) is an intensely humane novel about character under almost inhuman duress. The action takes place during four days at Christmas 1944. in a fetid Japanese P.W. camp near Singapore. The elderly and beloved British camp commandant is dying of beriberi, and everything turns round that fact. The Japanese chief warder hauls out two capsules of vitamin B1 to keep alive the prisoner at whom he has so often raged but whose authority and advice he cannot do without. The camp doctor decides he must give the medicine to two younger patients instead of his old friend. The medical orderly, who loves the commandant, prays all night for strength to disobey the doctor and give one of the capsules to the dving leader. British Author John Wyllie, himself a survivor of such a camp, spares the reader none of the horrors of torture, debasement and disease, but writes with deep compassion of the chaplains, lunatics, waifs and informers who fight for rice and grope for truth. The memorable figure of the commandant offers an interesting contrast with another fictional prison camp commander. the Rlimpish Colonel Nicholson in The Bridge Over the River Kwai (TIME, Nov. 1). Where Nicholson believes only in face and the rule book, the commandant in When he dies, an atheist, he leaves a kind of confession of faith-his faith that man, generation after generation, will go on living and defying death. This may not make him an original thinker, but he remains an original, moving, and finely drawn character.



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#### GENIUS IN A WIMPLE

THERE are three writing Sitwells THERE are three william Colores; and Edith. Sacheverell and Osbert; and the best of them is Edith. She is a poet (she hates to be called a poetess) and a good one, possibly a great one. Three English universities have dubbed her Doctor, her sovereign has made her a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, her poetry readings in the U.S. are well attended, and Hollywood has hired her to write the film script for her own book on Oueen Elizabeth I. Now published for the first time in the U.S. are her Collected Poems (Vanguard: \$6.50). They make an impressive and haunting volume. To Dame Edith, her success is gratifying. especially when she recalls her father's pleasantry on reading her first poems: "Edith will commit suicide when she finds out she cannot write poetry.

Edith Sitwell dresses like a child's vision of a poet. At 67, she still wears the richly brocaded gowns that billow and sweep about her, the quartets of enormous rings, the turbans and the wimples that give her the look of a fictional heroine lately escaped from a 16th century castle. She likes to dwell on the resemblance between her thin, aristocratic features and those of Elizabeth I. Before Edith's portrait in London's Tate Gallery, an American exclaimed: "Lord, she's Gothic, Gothic enough to hang bells in

When Dame Edith half sings her short glittering lines, intones her long, prayerlike ones, many a listener feels the shivers induced by the delivery of the great actresses. Now that Dylan Thomas is gone. hers is the most startling sight-and-sound presence in English or U.S. poetry

Edith & the Peacock. Great poets and happy childhoods rarely go together. Edith Sitwell's parents would have preferred a boy. Her father, Sir George, was offended by Edith's aquiline nose and got a doctor to try to change it "by iron and manacles." The attempt failed. Sir George also was cross when his daughter showed a distaste for lawn tennis, made her practice the cello, although she liked the piano, "I used to practice with tears pouring down my cheeks because the C string hurt my little finger so frightfully. and also because I was making such a horrible poise."

Even the servants disapproved of the lonely, awkward girl, Once when Edith was reading the Bible at family services. she happened to glance at the butler's solemn face and burst out giggling. "The butler rose and looked around at the maidservants, who all got to their feet and silently trooped out

Edith was only five when she attempted to run away from home, but returned because she couldn't lace her boots. At Renishaw, the Sitwell country house in Derbyshire, the child's first friend was a peacock which used to wait for her each morning, "I would go to the garden and we would walk, you might say, arm in arm. When asked why I loved him so, I answered, 'Because he's beautiful, and be-

cause he wears a crown!" That idyll ended when father Sitwell bought the peacock a wife. "From that moment the peacock neglected me. It was my first insight into the fickleness of living creatures.

Through her teens Edith memorized vast stretches of poetry, until she was able to recite poem after poem all the way from England to the Sitwell villa near Florence without repeating herself once. When she discovered the heavy-breathing love poems of Algernon Swinburne, her family's friends were shocked. Her answer was to make the rough crossing to the Isle of Wight, where Swinburne is buried. There, over the furious objections of the sexton, she poured a jug of milk over the grave and placed on it a honeycomb, a wreath of bay leaves and a sheaf of roses.

Buns & Barrel Organs. With her beloved governess. Helen Rootham. Edith went to Berlin to study music. Not until she was 27 did she get away from home



DAME EDITH SITWELL

for good. Says she: "I became a human being when I was 27." In her London flat. Edith Sitwell gave Saturday teas at which she served halfpenny buns, evening parties with coffee and iced cherries. The talk was rich and gay, the guests were talented: T. S. Eliot, Jacob Epstein. E. M. Forster, Ezra Pound, Virginia Woolf,

Edith worked hard, "I used to practice writing poetry as a pianist practices," she recalls. "I would take a waltz or a polkasome gay music-hall song or perhaps the song of the barrel organ beneath my window and translate it into words.

When Edith first read the spanking rhythms of Façade publicly through a horn and hidden from the audience by a curtain, she was hissed, and one paper wrote: "Surely it is time this sort of thing were stopped." Brother Osbert remembers that even friends avoided the Sitwell eyes; Edith and Osbert were made to feel "as if we had committed a murder.

Dame Edith insists that the early poems

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about them. Once she sent a stuffed owl to a critic she thought was too stuffy. Now in the U.S. for readings and Hollywood chores. Dame Edith sometimes shows her age, often her temper, and always her talent. If her trappings and her manner seem theatrical and deliberate. they also have the genuineness that only a true eccentric can give them. And if her readings, electrifying as they are, often seem stagy, a look at the printed poems will restore the balance in favor of respect for the lady who can write;

were apprenticeship: "I wasn't such a fool as to use any fire that I had until I

had the vehicle for the fire." In 1929 the vehicle left on its maiden journey in the

poem Gold Coast Customs. Skillful, almost savage, it describes African murder rites and equates them with the miseries

of London slums and the lives of the fashionable rich, William Butler Yeats wrote: "Something absent from all literature was back again . . . passion ennobled by intensity, by endurance, by wisdom . . . But no sooner had Poet Sitwell arrived than she came to a dead stop. For ten full years she wrote almost no poetry, spent most of her time nursing Helen Rootham through her final illness. Her friend died in 1939, and the war ended Edith's silence, because she was "in such a passion of despair and rage and pity." Her wartime poetry stands up today as enormously

inventive and touched with a compassion that astonished her early admirers. Through the war and since, she has moved majestically toward God and the brotherhood of man, never doubting the presence of one and the possibility of the other:

The mouth of the condemned by Man.

the dog-mouth and the lion-fang Deep in the heart . . . Then why should

mor of shyness, imperiousness and friendliness. She likes her solitude, and she likes

her martinis. At Renishaw, she stays in bed till noon reading and writing as a huge wood fire blazes away. Much as she likes

elegance, she is addicted to occasional forays into London's East End, where she often chats with prostitutes and barrow

boys. On these excursions, her friends say.

she creates for herself an underworld dream life. She also follows murder cases avidly, recently dragged brother Osbert

to the scene of the grisly Christie murders and kept him there for hours. The critics now pay her court, but she is still bitter

The Sun kisses the loveless.

we lie loveless? He will clothe us again in gold and a Martinis & Murder. Today Dame Edith faces the world in a composite ar-

I am a walking fire, I am all leaves-I will cry to the Spring to give me the hirds' and the serpents' speech That I may weep for those who die of

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#### MISCELLANY

Still Rusty. In Sacramento, Lawrence B. Garcia sued the Citrus Heights Fire Department for \$1:2,530 damages, charged that firemen he had permitted on his property to practice had let their fire get out of control and burn down his home.

Spectator Sport. In Atlantic City, 17 days after he had skipped out on a \$75 board bill at the rooming house of Mrs. Margaret Robbins, Angelo Pellegrini, 55, dropped by municipal court to watch the sentencing of offenders, was spotted and arrested by Detective Captain James Pike.

Eleventh Hour. In Barquisimeto, Venezuela, when Central Hospital opened its new maternity ward, Zayda de Barrios, 3o, checked in as the first patient, promptly gave birth to her tenth, eleventh and twelfth children.

Goucherie, In Pasadena, Calif., after she had testified in an uncontested divorce action that her husband had blackened her eyes 50 times, broken her glasses 150 times, broken her collarbone, broken her nose and kicked a hole in her leg, Mrs. Emma L. Kincald was asked if she found this upsetting, replied: "Well I'll tell you, it certainly embarrasses you,"

The Realist. In Kyoto, Japan, unfrocked for working in a pinball parlor a pawning temple images, Buddhist Monk Sabaichi Okuno remarked: "Even a monk has to eat."

Lesser Evil. In Portsmouth, Ohio, Judge Lowell Thompson dismissed a drunken-driving charge against Robert Fortenberry, 3a, after hearing Fortenberry's explanation; in his home state of Georgia, police confiscate an auto if liquor is found in it, so rather than lose his new car after a traffic mishap, he drank the half-pint of whisky he had under the seat.

Vicious Circle. In Warwick, Va., the city planning commission gave top priority to "how to improve the attendance of members of the commission," but failed to act for lack of a quorum.

For Short, In Rio de Janeiro, the Panair do Brasil airline reported that it had issued a ticket to a Europe-bound woman passenger under the name Maria Cunha, rather than the name she had given them: Maria Teresa Francisco de Assis da Concepçao da Rocha Filomena das Necessidades do Sagrado Coraçao de Jesus Pereira da Cunha.

Neoclassic. In Mount Vernon, N.V., thieves broke into the brilliantly flood-lighted second floor of Genungs' department store, removed the store's safe from its conspicuous place by the windows, substituted a painting of the safe on plywood, battered the real safe open and escaped with \$10.000.



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